DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 204 094 RC 012 812

TITLE	The Farmworker in the U.S.: A Profile.
INSTITUTION	Colorado Migrant Council, Denver.
SPONS AGENCY	Community Services Administration, Washington, D.C.
PUB DATE	80
GRANT	8007-G7-7701-02
NOTE	203p.; Data Collected by the Farmworker Data Network, a component of the Colorado Migrant Council. Paper copy not available due to publisher's preference.
EDRS PRICE	MF01 Plus Postage. PC Not Available from EDRS.
DESCRIPTORS	*Agricultural Laborers; Attitude Measures; *Databases; Demography; Disadvantaged; Economic Factors; Educational Background; Ethnic Groups; Field Interviews; Hispanic Americans; Low Income; *Migrant Workers; Migration Patterns; Place of Residence; *Profiles; Questionnaires; Regional Characteristics; *Seasonal Laborers; Social Attitudes; *Socioeconomic Status
IDENTIFIERS	*Farmworker Data Network

ABSTRACT

Social, economic, educational, and attitudinal data concerning migrant and seasonal farmworkers in 16 states were obtained through personal interviews from January 1978 through February 1979. Responses involving about 84,000 individuals were tabulated for use in program planning, administration, and funding. Data from interviews conducted in the field or in farmworker service organization (FSO) offices were recorded on standardized forms and sent to the Farmworker Data Network (FDN) in Wheatridge, Colorado, for compilation and entry into the computerized data base. Analysis of FDN data from 16 states, using FSOs in New Mexico and North Dakota as control groups, showed that the average farmworker earned $3,025 per year, had completed 7.3 years of school, had 3.94 dependents, and was approximately 33 years old. Hispanics comprised 55% of the experimental group, males were the head-of-household 87% of the time, and food was the primary need. As the study evolved, 10 research hypotheses with suggested methodology, thought to be of major importance in increasing understanding of seasonal and migrant farmworkers, emerged for future research. Besides numerous tables and figures, this report contains 22 photographs, 7 one-page excerpts from related articles, and copies of the interview schedule. (AW)

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THE FARMWORKER IN THE U.S.: A PROFILE

DATA COLLECTED by
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THE FARMWORKER IN THE U.S.: A PROFILE

DATA COLLECTED by

THE FARMWORKER DATA NETWORK

A component of the Colorado Migrant Council

Abelardo B. Delgado, Project Director

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Research done with Grant #8007 G7 7701
From The Community Services Agency

Front Cover Photo: Daniel Salazar
Back Cover Photo: The Seattle Times

FARMWORKER DATA NETWORK

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INTRODUCTION

In September of 1977, when I assumed the directorship of the Farmworker Data Network Project it was with the understanding that one of the main objectives of the project was to developed the expertise for farmworker service organizations (FSO's) like ours to do our own research. Secondary to that, but not less important, was the need to create a profile of what farmworkers look like today. This, we thought, would facilitate funding sources and programmers to do a better job. The farmworkers would be the direct benefactors of our research efforts. We sold the idea to the participating FSO's about the research being used for advocacy. We have always argued that there is a greater farmworking community to be served than that which we are reaching with FSO's. We were rather fortunate to have the assistance of the Community Service Agency (CSA) to the tune of half a million dollars.

The hosting agency, the Colorado Migrant Council, had already achieved much success in the area of research. Based on that expereince and the progressive outlook of CMC the grant was obtained.

Research still carries a negative connotation with most farmworkers, even with program directors. Research is something we do not readily trust because most of the research done up to now has been used to add to the oppressive system in which the deprived communities live. Research has often been conducted by insensitive academic institutions whose interest is purely academic and who often ignore the various cultural factors which render deprived communities hard to evaluate from a purely scientific mode. Research can often be manipulated to show that which we want emphasized. We knew this when we undertook this project. Now that it is all over we take into account various negative factors which prevented this project from being more economical and from having a greater data base.

In our conclusions and recommendations we point out to the follow up which can provide us with greater programmatic yields and minimize the dollars allocated for farmworker programs which keep getting harder and harder to come by.

Farmworker programs, and for that matter all social programs, must take full use of the technological developments but it should be done sensitively and with the entire interest of the communities to be served. Research and technology should not be two more hurdles that the deprived must learn to jump over in order to obtain the just assistance they deserve and earn with their chonic discrimination and neglect.

We of the project have very mixed feelings about the work we have done. We know it is needed and we know we can do it. What is not yet so clear is the use of the finished product. Most of the needs of farmworkers have been researched prior to us. Most of the findings gather dust in some basement in some government agency. We were into live-research, we were after what they refer to as applied research. How we in the final

analysis hit or missed the mark will tell if we were guilty of blowing half a million dollars, which could of been used for more tangible results, or whether in fact we are the door openers for FSO's to continue doing our own research. The fact that we are only an FSO ourselves and not a sophisticated multi-million dollar research firm or have the best blessing of an academic institution, may well render us not credible enough.

What we share with you in the following pages is but the tip of the iceberg. We have a disc of data which can be milked further, for the data base we built has much potential.

Photo by: Maricopa County Origanizing Committee, Arizona

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FORWARD

Modern day conditions for farmworkers in this country are tantamount to the worst found in some third world and underdeveloped countries. Their struggle for justice and equality is smeared with blood, tears, and heart break, they have resisted bravely and persevered, yet things have changed little in the last thirty year's. Even today we encounter cases of peonage and slavery, even today farmworkers suffer fromdiseases supposedly eradticated years ago. Wage and hour violations are the order of the day, and health and nutritional care is a national scandle. Why you ask? For one thing farmworkers are percieved as generally unorganized and people who because of their mobile nature do not vote.

They do not represent any particular constituency and therefore do not have any particular politician championing their cause in Congress. Secondly, so little is known about these workers, there needs to be a sound and reliable data base that informs the general public about the plight of these hard working and courageous people.

What follows here is the finished product of the Farmworker Data Network (FDN). It was two and one half years in the making and during that time we have encountered many frustrations and problems but from the frustrations was born the dream, the dream that we here at the Colorado Migrant Council could research and prepare a comprehensive reliable data base about farmworkers. Further, that we could utilize farmworkers and other farmworker organizations in fourteen states to do it.

Now in this report we begin to know and to realize statistically and demographically what we have thought with our emotions all along. During the preparation of this report we have always sought to strive and to achieve results and conclusions of the highest caliber that would withstand the toughest scrutiny. I believe we have done that. But why a Farmworker Data Network?

The fact that so little is known about this group of workers is reason enough to justify the study, but let us examine other reasons. It is clear that a reliable data base examining the many causes of farmworker problems and their eventual solution is another. That the progress and development of any group depends largely upon that groups ability to inform the government and the general public about itself is yet another.

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With the increasing trend towards mechanization, the changes in agricultural patterns, inflation, and immigration, energy development that results in the loss of farmland, are yet other reasons to keep a watchful eye on farmworkers. Add to that the uncertainty and high mobility of our clients and you begin to understand the need for constant research. This data can be used by Prime Sponsors, Rural Planners, Educators, Rural School Districts, Economic Development Specialist to design new programs and curriculum for farmworkers.

Finally it is clear that government administrators and planners who fund special programs rely upon good data to make decisions about funding. If they do not access to reliable data about the target group it follows that funding levels may also be inadequate or insufficient.

In conclusion, this study represents efforts in fourteen states. What is needed now is a network encompassing the entire country, an expanded effort detailing all the variables that the best minds on the federal, state, and local level can concieve about farmworkers, so that farmworkers can begin to assure their rightful place in society.

We stand ready to accept the challange.

Ricardo LaFore
Executive Director
Colorado Migrant Council

823: Data Archive

BACKGROUND

Since their creation in the 1960's, farmworker assistance programs have been hampered by two recurrent and debilitation factors. First, the multitude of different data collection systems at the service delivery sites causes the loss of thousands of hours of staff time by duplicating paper work within and between farmworkers service organizations (FSO's) and their funding sources. Second, the inaccessibility of the data causes the FSO's to allocate money and staff resources on the basis of feelings and impressions rather than sound data.

This profile, is the product of the combined efforts of the FSO's and the Farmworker Data Network (FDN), provides an overview of the migrant and seasonal farmworkers served by the participating FSO's.

Social, economic, educational and attitudinal data is presented in tabular form. These categories were selected because of their importance in program planning, administration and funding. It should be noted that all contributing FSO's did so on a purely voluntary basis.

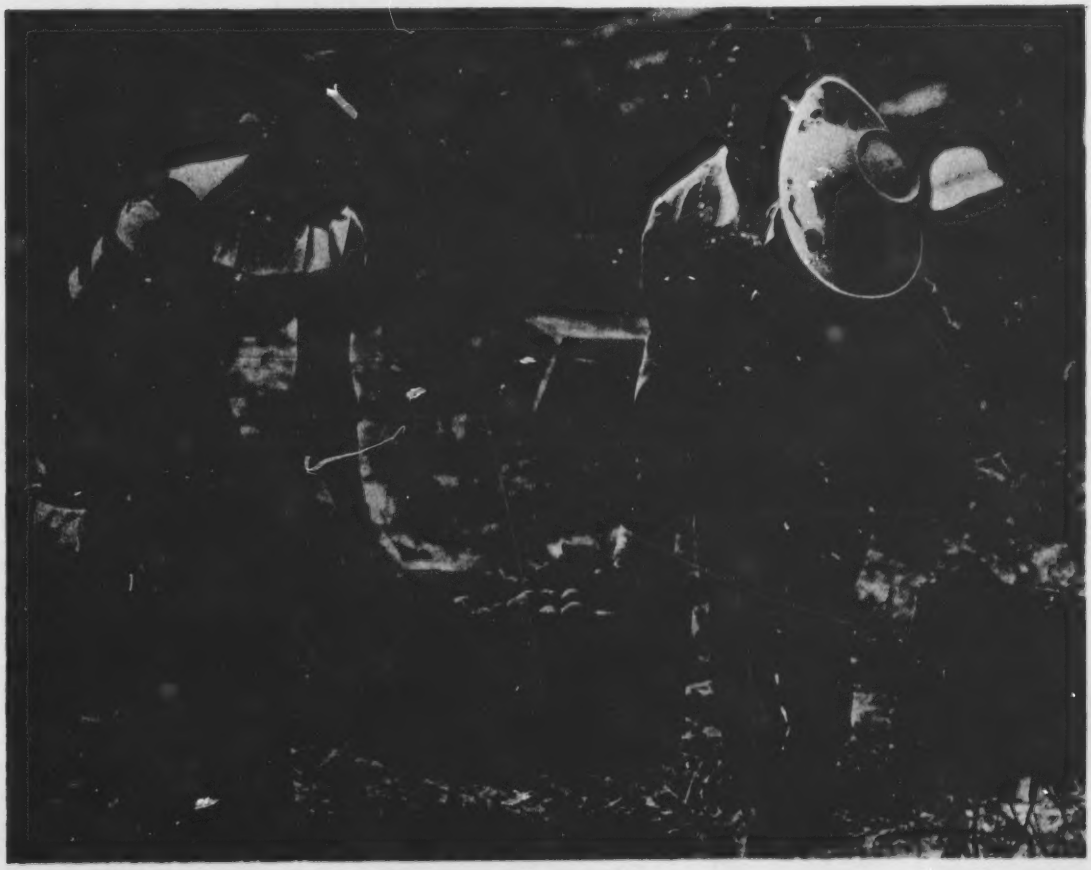

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Photo by: News and Observer; Raleigh, N.C.

OVERVIEW AND RATIONALE FOR THE FARMWORKER DATA NETWORK

FSO's, those agencies who work directly with the farmworkers, need immediate economical and easy access up dates on their clients for reporting, administration and planning purposes. Although all agencies have this data stored in various offices, few have the resources, staff or time to develop the necessary data retrieval systems. The FDN, sponsored by the Colorado Migrant Council and funded by a Community Service Agency (CSA) grant, provided an automated data retrieval system for the participating agencies.

The mechanism to address this problem is the intake process of the participating agencies. Working with these agencies the FDN developed a system to process their data. In short, the system was as follows:

> Intake forms from each agency were sent to a centralized location at each FSO. From there they were regularly sent to the FDN in Wheatridge, Colorado for entry onto the computer. Once on the computer each participating FSO has access to his own clients' data for program reporting administrational planning. This body of information on farmworkers was systematically analyzed to delineate relationships between farmworker characteristics and problems, which can be addressed by the particular agencies.

In summary, this project was a demonstration project to provide participating agencies the opportunity to develop a data base on the clients they are serving.

1. The development of an accessible base of information on farmworkers served by the agencies.

2. The training of FSO's in the processing, monitoring and analysis of data.

3. Creating a system that can be expanded, if desired, to assist all FSO's in meeting farmworkers' needs more adequately.

This project was funded by CSA under grant #8007-G7-7701-02.

FARMWORKER DATA NETWORK AND ITS METHODS

The Farmworker Data Network was funded by CSA in January of 1977. The purpose of the FDN was to select farmworker service organizations from throughout the United States. By using the the FSOs' intake forms as a data collection instrument FDN determined the characteristics of the farmworkers served by each agency. Through tabulation of demographic and other personal data contained on each farmworker family's intake form, it was possible to accurately summarize the needs and characteristics of the families served by individual branch offices within a geographical region. This goes to comprise the National profile.

To allow for maximum comparability of data, a standardized form was designed and each FSO was provided training in completing the form with emphasis placed on the quality of the data obtained. In all a total of forty-five variables were included in the instrument. Utilization of the standardized intake form for twelve consecutive months, by each participating FSO prevented local seasonal farmworkers from skewing the data as migrants were integrated in the total count. It also allowed for farmworkers to work on crops cultivated at different times of the year.

Considerable care was exercised in the selection of the sixteen participating FSO's. In order to assure regional representation, a minimum of one grantee was selected from each of the ten national regions delineated by the U.S. Department of Labor. For eligibility each of the FSO's had to provide multiple family services to farmworkers and their immediate families. Most FSO's considered had served over one thousand families the previous season.

It should be made clear that no claim is made that farmworkers served by a participating FSO are representative of all farmworkers located in that area served by that particular FSO. This is not the total number of farmworkers served, for some agencies had various other farmworkers services, such as health or child care, and in such cases the data was not shared with us. FDN network simply compiled whatever data was sent to them between January of 1978 and April 30 of 1979.

The data, while reliable, is not a total as stated above but rather will serve the purpose of creating a profile and to suggest representation of the other farmworkers not included. The data FDN obtained is of considerable social importance. By the same token, characteristics of farmworkers served by two or more participating agencies served to create the summary of information we have called a profile and present in the following pages.

Raw data was obtained when an outreach worker interviewed a farmworker either in the fields or at the office of a participating FSO. Data from the interview was recorded on the standardized intake form. Completed intake forms were periodically sent to central collection points for each FSO, usually,

this meant the central office of the migrant agency. Each FSO, in turn, sent the complete intake forms to the FDN offices at the Colorado Migrant Council in Wheatridge, Colorado. Once the complete forms had been received by FDN each form was checked for accuracy and completeness, then the data from these forms was entered into the computer. Forms with excessive errors were returned to the FSO. FDN returned all forms once entered into the computer to the respective FSO's unless otherwise agreed on.

This process went on for a little over twelve months. The extra time was to allow for program which joined the network late a full year of data gathering. The other reason is that in order to make allowances for the flow of data from start of origin to FDN a little extra time was necessary. As it was, some agencies continued to feed data to FDN way beyond the deadlines agreed on. Such data had to be excluded.

FSO's were phased into the FDN from January 1978 to April 1979. Data collection efforts officially terminated on February 28, 1979.

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METHODOLOGY

The aim of the FDN was to provide an accessible data base on farmworkers served by participating FSO's. A number of factors shaped the methodology and the results of the project. First, since the project was sponsored by an FSO itself, the Colorado Migrant Council, the focus was programmatic rather than strictly research. Second, since a participation by FSO's was strictly voluntary, a "statistically representative sample" of farmworker organizations was not possible. Finally, since the data was collected by service organizations, the results cannot be presented as representative of all farmworkers. However, we are not aware of a more comprehensive data base on farmworkers presently in existance.

Working with the above constraints the FDN's focus was on:

1. Selected demographic and geographical factors affecting when and how farmworkers begin work and how the same factors contribute to the settling out of farmworkers.

2. Rather than four streams, as currently believed, there are a number of migration routes that are used by specific groups of farmworkers.

3. Farmworker needs and perceptions of needs differ between geographical regions and ethnic groups.

The staff of the FDN drew up criteria for the selection of FSO's. The purpose of the criteria was to insure access to as divergent a group of farmworkers as possible and not purposely focus on just one specific group of farmworkers.

At a given time lists of farmworker-oriented programs were obtained and contacted by letter and phone calls. Those organizations who did meet the selected criteria and expressed interest in the project were visited and provided with an extensive presentation of the values of the project. All of the objectives and procedures of the FDN project were explained fully to these organizations. Later on, memorandums of understanding were drafted and signed by the FSO's and the FDN delineating the responsibilities of each other. At this time, (October 1977) administrative staff of participating agencies were brought to Colorado to work on a standardized data collection instrument. It should be pointed out that all agencies agree to collect the same core of data with very minor tailoring of forms to meet specific agency needs. Training manuals were designed by FDN staff who traveled to each agency to train key personnel and/or outreach staff in data collection procedures. This manual and the training provided were done bilingually when needed.

It should be stressed that almost every agency had been collecting 80% and 90% of this data year in and year out. The major change for participating FSO's was in standardization of the intake forms. Additionally, each FSO appointed a contact person who was responsible for quality control and processing

of the forms to the FDN.

The FSO's were phased in and out of the project from January 1 of 1978 to April 30 of 1979. FDN assumed all costs for the printing of intake forms and mailed them to the respective FSO's. FDN began to receive intake forms and three data enterers began to put them into the computer. Prior to this, the program design had to be worked out and the forms themselves designed for easier and better use. Quality control at both the FSO and FDN presented limited errors to a ten percent rate.

Photo by: Roger Smith, Migrant Heritage Studies; Geneseo, N.Y.

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RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

The following are ten research hypothesis thought to be of major importance in increasing the understanding of migrant and seasonal farmworkers.

1. POPULATION BASED DATA

Very little imperical data is available in the characteristics of farmworkers. Most of the data which is now available is subjective and anecdotal. Consequentely, there is a profound need for quantitive population-based data concerning the needs and characteristics of migrant and seasonal farmworkers.

The Farmworker Data Network, funded by the Community Services Agency through the Colorado Migrant Council, represents the first step toward the development of such baseline data. Farmworkers included in this work and the information provided refers only to the data they provided as they tried to qualify for services in the fourteen agencies tabulated and analysis in this profile.

The Farmworker Data Network does not make any claims to be a sampling efffort. We feel we qualify, as to the question of randomness, the agencies included here volunteered to furnish the data and they do come from a good ethnic and geographical perspective. In order to be able to make a definite analysis on the needs and characteristics of all farmworkers, a sample of all farmworkers must be drawn not just from those provided services, as in the case of the data we presented here.

METHODS

The methods which should be utilized in obtaining a population sample of farmworkers throughout the country are within the scope of the behavioral sciences. Perhaps the best method, which had tried up to now at arriving at a total number of farmworkers has been proven in the field. This was outlined in an article of the first issue of the "Farmworker Journal", an offspring of the Farmworker Data Network. This method was utilized in a project which involved counting the number of farmworkers in a single county and can easily be used in a national survey. Persons interested in following up this concept should contact the Colorado Migrant Council.

Benefits from such a survey can be monumental in so far as they can assist in the planning and in the operation of farmworker services programs. For the first time government and private agencies both local and federal, would have the capacity to plan and operate programs on the basis of empirically defined needs of the farmworkers. Such data could serve as a base line in monitoring program effectiveness. Such a study would set off a revolution in program planning and operation.

2. PHYSICAL AND MENTAL EFFECTS OF PESTICIDES, HERBICIDES AND CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS

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Long term health effects of pesticides and herbicides have only been recognized during the last few years. Years, even decades, are frequently required before negative health effects become noticeable. only recently have the consequences of past abuses become issues.

It probably safe to day, that no group in modern society receives greater exposure to a wider variety of agricultural chemicals than do migrant and seasonal farmworkers. One can only guess at the level of negative health hazards they have been exposed to and health problems caused. A study to determine the impact of agricultural chemicals on this population needs to be undertaken. Such a study should be done from both a longitudinal and cross-sectional perspective.

METHODS

A sample of farmworkers should be selected for a prolonged study. Such a sample should include both "typical" farmworkers and farmworkers' known to have especially high exposure to unusally toxic agricultural chemicals. The study should be designed to be sensitive to both the physical and mental effects of pregnant women and children. Mutegenic properties of these chemicals should also be considered. It seems likely that substances as potent as many of the agricultural chemicals would have mental and behavioral side effects, which are of considerable personal and social importance. Benefits of such a study are obvious. Farmworkers are on the front line in so far as, the dangers of exposure to agricultural chemicals are concerned. More information on possible side effects will help make greater protection possible.

3. MIGRANT CHILD GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

A number of reports have appeared in the medical literature, over the past few years, which suggest that migrant farmworker per-school aged children in Colorado and Texas tend to be small for their age and exhibit low growth rates. Using norms of standardized growth on Boston and Colorado Anglo children, the data presented in these reports is convincing. The authors, Dr. Peter Chase and Associates of the University of Colorado, suggest that the poor diet and hardships of the migrant farmworkers' life style is the cause of such poor growth. The ethnicity of the children in this study is primarily Chicano. There are other published reports, however, dealing with growth rate of farmworker children in Florida. In one such study growth of Black and Chicano pre-school aged children exhibited similar rates of malnutrition, the Black children exhibited "normal" rates of growth while the Chicanos were once again small for their age. The Florida data raises the question as to whether or Chicano children are small for their age because they are malnourished or small for other reasons, perhaps genetic. A study should be undertaken to determine the causes of slow growth among Chicano pre-school aged children with a comparison on migrant farmworker pre-school children.

METHODS

A sample of newborn Chicano whose families are farmworkers should be selected. The nutritional status of these children should be carefuily followed as the children grow, perhaps for a number of years. Data on their growth and other aspects of their mental and physical health should be collected. A second sample of newborn children whose parents are not farmworkers should be selected. Children in the second sample should also be Chicano and their nutritional health and growth should be followed for an equal number of years. The nutrition and growth of the two selected groups should be compared. If the farmworker children are in fact more poorly nourished and smaller than the non-farmworker Chicanos, this should support the contentions of the University of Colorado researchers. If, on the other hand, the two groups are similar in growth this would tend to suggest that the cause of "slow growth" is not a nutritional factor associated with farmworkers' life styles but in fact could be attributed to some other cause, again, perhaps genetic.

The importance of such a study lies in the fact that, there is simply no room in America for malnourished children who are not growing and developing up to their full potential. If Chicano children are in fact being deprived of their full growth potential it should be scientifically documented and specific programs set-up to correct the problem.

4. WORKING CHILDREN

Previous research conducted, at the Colorado Migrant Council, in 1976 suggests that a significant number of farmworkers under the age of 16 are employed in agriucltural work. These findings support the widely held belief that farmworker children tend to join their parents in the fields at an early age. In Colorado about 28% of the first born children of migrant and seasonal farmworkers were employed. The average age of first born children was 10.6 years. In Colorado the proportion of first born children of farmworkers was specially high in the San Luis Valley and on the Western Slope. 45% and 33% respectively were employed. In other data collected on 2020 farmworkers, in Colorado, the average age reported for a farmworker to begin farmworking was 15.4 years with a standard deviation of 6.6 years.

The high standard deviation suggests that about 33% of farmworkers in Colorado began farmworking between 8.8 and 15.4 years. The effects of early entry into the farm labor force need to be investigated. The evidence at hand suggests a mixed picture in terms of positive and negative results where older siblings are working. Families in which older children work may simply have higher incomes and be best to survive. A study in Mexico, for example, suggests that younger siblings in families where older siblings are working are healthier than in those families where older siblings are not working. It is also possible that there is greater family unity.

On the other hand, there is evidence that beginning farm-

work at an earlier age may lead to greater dissatisfaction with farmwork later. Early entry into farmwork may also deprive a child of a needed education and thereby limit his life chances for improvement. Other data suggest that early entry into farmwork is associated with lower income in farmwork later in life.

METHODS

A study should be conducted in which two groups of farmworker children are compared on a longitudinal basis. Children in one group would have begun farmwork at an early age, let us say under ten years of age. Children in the second group would have begun farmwork at a later age, let us say after 16 years of age. Subjects in both groups need to be matched for as many personal and social traits as possible.

5. THE CREW LEADER SYSTEM

The system, whereby a farmworker is not employed directly by a grower but instead is employed by a laborer contractor who then contracts with the grower, dates back to before the 1930's. Culturally it seems to be a vestiage of an earlier form of economic organization, and at least among the Chicanos might be traced back to the "patron" system. When functioning properly, the crew leader can serve a valuable function for both the farmworker and the grower. For the grower, the presence of the crew chief means that he does not have to contact with many different individuals to secure needed laborers; nor does he worry about their supervision. The grower simply deals with the crew leader. Ideally, the crew leader system serves the farmworker as an employment service; locating jobs and providing information on work schedules, salaries and conditions. It is the crew leader's responsibility to see that the farmworkers are paid the agreed-on wages. Frequently, the crew leaders loans the farmworkers money between paychecks and between jobs and even serve families as counselors assisting with a variety of personal problems. We say ideally, however, because the abuses of the crew leader system are well known. Large numbers of farmworkers are exploited, overworked and lied to by unscrupulous crew leaders.

All to often needy farmworkers are cheated out of all or part of their wages. Taxes and social security, withheld from the farmworkers' checks, are often said to be paid by the crew leader but are not. Money is lent at exhorbitant rates. An in depth study of the impact of the crew leader on farmworkers' lives is needed.

METHODS

Two groups of farmworkers should be selected and matched on all characteristics except whether or not they work under a crew leader. The two groups should be followed for several years to determine what differences the crew leader makes in their lives. Such a study would provide insight into the impact of the system of crew leaders upon farmworkers. Such a study would be of importance in planning future legislation governing crew leaders and to check the current legislations to see where flaws exist.

6. MIGRANT STREAMS

Three major migrant streams have been described. Each one is suppose to have distinct characteristics particularly as it governs ethnic groups and difference in crops and wages. The Atlantic Coast stream, found in the eastern part of the United States running from Florida and Maine, is ethnically heterogeneous with Blacks consitituting the majority, but with significant percentages of Whites and Chicanos. Significant numbers of Puerto Ricans, Jamaicans, and smaller members of individuals from areas such as the Azores and the Virgin Islands are also present. The West Coast stream, encompassing the states of California, Oregon, Washington and at times Idaho, is relatively ethnically homogeneous being composed primarily of Chicanos, but with a few Whites and Indians, and perhaps a small number of Blacks. On the West Coast, a large number of Chicano farmworkers are California residents and many perhaps a majority, never leave the State in order to find work. A significant percentage of these farmworkers are locally employed and work out of their own residences. The Mid-Continent stream, which encompasses the area between the Atlantic Coast and the West Coast streams, and on some cases overlaps them, is also composed primarily of Chicanos, although, substantial number of Native Americans and Whites are present. A few Blacks, Puerto Ricans and Jamaicans are found in the Mid-continent stream.

While we can outline existance of these migrant streams, very little in detail is known of the dynamics of the streams.

METHOD

It would be interesting and valuable to map, through the use of computers, the flow of the streams much as a hydrologist would map the flow of a river. In order to do so, a sample of farmworkers would need to be selected and a comprehensive list of all the places where each subject worked during the previous year obtained. This list would be fed into a computer. Programs could be devised to produce a graphic portrayal of the movement of the farmworkers through the migrant stream. A more thorough understanding of the movement of individuals through the migrant stream would lead to the development of better systems of providing services to farmworkers. Efforts to understand the dynamics of the operation of migrant streams, represents good basic research and would undoubtedly produce unexpected benefits in understanding human migration behavior.

7. INSTABILITY IN YEAR TO YEAR MIGRATION PATTERNS

Data previously developed at the Colorado Migrant Council suggest that there is great instability in the year to year pattern of migration which many families follow. Forty percent of the families served, by the Colorado Migrant Council, during 1975 spent less than a week in the State of Colorado during the previous year. There is no reason to suspect that these findings would not be as accurate today as they were in the '74

and '75 season and that a similar situation could exist among large numbers of farmworkers throughout the country. The question is, ---Why did farmworkers interviewed in Colorado in 1975 spend so little time in that state in 1974?---

No doubt many of those 40% had not been to Colorado the previous year. ---Was the migrant family's visit to Colorado in '75 their first?--- If so, what caused them to come to this particular State? For those who were in Colorado in 1974, what was the circumstances which differed between those who stayed for longer than a week and those who did not? ---Were those who stayed for such a short time just passing through to other work sites?---

Answers to these and many other questions are needed. In order to find the answers, we need to know what factors determine a family's destination when they travel in the migrant stream and what influences their duration in the work sites? Is it the crops alone that determine all of this, is it the availiability of jobs, the limitations in their own cash resources to buy gasoline, or availability of housing migrant services?

Without a doubt there are many other differences among those individuals who travel migrant streams and the different forces which propel them are also different. Some families may just go where there is a possible employment and place second value on wages, housing and working conditions. Others may balance all, including services for their children and themselves. We need to know what weight these considerations have in order to plan to meet the needs we are not even addressing yet.

METHOD

A large number of farmworkers from throughout the country should be tracked through the migrant streams for a year. The reasons each family gives for moving on from place to place can then be evaluated and analyzed. Motives should be compared with other pertinent demographic and psychological data.

Research on farmworkers is beginning to show that while we continue to plan programs for homogeneous groups of farmworkers they are very heterogeneous in their determinations and so are their needs

8. HOME OWNERSHIP

Ownership of a home is a goal to which most American families aspire. It continues to be one of the best measures of a family's integration into the American main stream. Home ownership is a primary source of social stability. In Colorado in 1975, 6% of a sample of farmworkers (n=1955) indicated specifically they did own their homes. While 58% of the migrants in that study did indicate that they were renting their homes, in their home base State.

A thorough study is needed regarding the role and frequency of home ownership among migrant and seasonal farmworkers.

The question which need to be answered include: ---How many farmworkers own their homes? How many are paying for it now or have finished paying for it? What are the ethnic attitudes towards the question of home ownership and how realistic is the question of their ever owning a home? What are the preferences in terms of location? How many are inherited? What effect does home ownership have on migration habits or pull back to the home base State? What other effects does home ownership have in the total life style of farmwokers? Additional research also needs to be done on the development of methods by which farmworkers can be assisted in acquiring their own homes if that is one of their objectives. Home ownership for farmworkers should be a viable goal as it is for most Americans.

METHOD

A large sample of farmworkers needs to be drawn and rates of home ownership determined. Data pertinent to all the above mentioned questions could be collected from that sample.

A more thorough understanding of the role of home owner ship in the farmworking communities should be used to make the development of programs to assist farmworkers in obtaining their own homes.

9. ENGLISH LANGUAGE SKILLS AMONG FARMWORKER CHILDREN

Large numbers of children of migrant farmworkers speak English as a second language. The majority of farmworkers who do not speak English, as a second language, are Spanish speaking Americans who speak Spanish as their first and native language. Since language plays an important role in cultural identity and is a significant factor in delineating the life chances of an individual, the language skills of farmworker children are of considerable importance. A study of migrant farmworker children needs to be undertaken to determine their skills in English as well as in other languages.

METHOD

A sample of farmworker children should be drawn and their language skills assessed. Study results should be specific as to the areas of language skill needed. Results of the study should be used to design programs to improve and cultivate the English language skills of farmworkers children. These programs should be designed to meet specific language deficiencies rather than the traditional English language skill improvement programs offered today.

10. HOW DOES AN INDIVIDUAL BECOME A FARMWORKER?

This question could as easily be asked of bankers, bakers, or any other field of work. No doubt we could learn a great deal of motivation and human behavior in general if we took a closer look as to why people choose the

line of work they wind up choosing. In the case of farmworkers what needs to be researched is how much is really a choice and how much is forced response to merely survive. An analysis also had to be made to determine, if there is any truth that cultural and historical consequences do play a big role in the contribution of this type of work by these groups.

Most farmworkers are members of minorities with very few Anglos involved in this livelihood. Farmworkers may very well be one of the last remaining hereditary occupations in this country. In Colorado research effort with farmworkers, 61% reported that their fathers had been farmworkers. Less than 5% said that their fathers had white collar occupations. The same percentage reported having come from parents with skilled occupations. More than 90% had parents that held unskilled occupations.

A study is needed to enable us to better understand why farmworkers tend to follow in the occupational footstep of their unskilled parents for generation after generation.

METHOD

One strategy which could be used to provide answers to this question would involve selection of a moderate number of farmworker families for close study. Families selected should vary in size, income, beliefs, and most importantly of all, in whether or not all siblings remained in farmwork. Families in the study should be divided into two categories; one group consisting of those in which all adult siblings remained in farmwork, the other consisting of families in which one or more siblings got out of farmwork into unskilled, skilled, white collar work and other professional occupations.

Differences in the families should be examined to determine what factors tend to be associated with upward mobility and which tended to be associated with perpetuation of farmwork as an occupation. Benefits of such a study are as follows:

In a free society, there should be no problem with an individual selecting farmwork as an occupation by free choice. On the other hand, some people end up in this line of work because they never had a choice. The forces which prevented such a choice needs to be broken. This study should provide some understanding of those forces. This question is key to the majority of funds the government puts out when training farmworkers to enter other lines of work.

Photo by: Johnny Horne, Observer Times; Fayetteville, N.C.

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THE PROFILE

Migrant and Seasonal farmworkers are among the poorest and most disadvantaged groups in the United States. In terms of income, housing,education and health they are more similar to the citizens of many underdeveloped countries than they are to most middle class Americans. Up until about twenty years the problems of migrant and seasonal farmworkers were largely unrecognized by the majority of Americans. Farmworkers were an invisible community. The stoop labor which they performed in the fields went largely unappreciated. Their ceaseless migration from Florida to Maine, from Texas to Minnesota, from California to the state of Washington went unnoticed. Few knew of their existance and even fewer spoke up for their needs. Their cause went begging for too long for someone to champion it.

"Harvest of Shame", a now classic documentary on migrant farmworkers, was broadcasted on national television and their invisibility disappeared over night. Most Americans had been unaware that the food on their table in this land of unparalleled abundance had been produced under such deplorable conditions of deprivations and, paradoxically, hunger.

The reaction was the beginning, modest as it was, of a public demand that something be done about the farmworker problem. Out of that public demand grew a series of some programs, some from the church, some from local and state governments but mostly from the federal government.

For the last fifteen years a variety of programs designed to alleviate the many problems which beset farmworkers have tried with various degrees of success in all parts of the country where agriculture demands their labor.

One problem which has constantly hampered the design and operation of farmworker programs has been the lack of quality data concerning farmworkers and their immediate families. Migrant farmworker problems have never been systematically delineated in terms of good empirical data. The operation of farmworker assistance programs have never involved a suitable system to feedback the information gathered on their clients. Consequently the present farmworkers, migrants in specific, continue to be one of the most misunderstood, myth ridden, communities in the American labor force.

While advocates have regularly documented with heartbreaking eloquence the hardships farmworkers endure, such pleas have always been subjective and impresionistic. At a time when program funders required more and more thorough documentation of farmworker needs and characteristics the need to establish reliable data bases seems a necessary prerequisite of program directors. FDN had taken but a small step in the direction of collecting and analysing such data. These pioneering FSO's and the anticipating eye of CSA officials stand to be commended for their joint effort. Colorado Migrant Council was but the initiating funnel.

THE PROFILE

A. Participating FSOs

NORTH CAROLINA (MIGRANT AND SEASONAL FARMWORKERS ASSOCIATION, INC.; RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA)	4,830
OKLAHOMA (OKLAHOMA RURAL OPPORTUNITIES; OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA)	3,524
IDAHO (IDAHO MIGRANT COUNCIL; BOISE, IDAHO)	2,830
COLORADO (COLORADO MIGRANT COUNCIL; WHEAT RIDGE, COLORADO)	2,493
NEW YORK (RURAL NEW YORK FARMWORKER OPPORTUNITIES, INC.; ROCHESTER, NEW YORK)	2,258
NEW JERSEY (NEW JERSEY FARMWORKER CORPORATION; VINELAND, NEW JERSEY)	1,829
MINNESOTA (MINNESOTA MIGRANT COUNCIL; ST. CLOUD, MINNESOTA)	1,747
FLORIDA (ORGANIZED MIGRANTS IN COMMUNITY ACTION; HOMESTEAD, FLORIDA)	1,129
CALIFORNIA (CAMPESINOS UNIDOS, INC.; BRAWLEY, CALIFORNIA)	922
WASHINGTON (NORTHWEST RURAL OPPORTUNITIES; GRANDVIEW, WASHINGTON)	898
MISSISSIPPI (MISSISSIPPI DELTA COUNCIL FOR FARMWORKER OPPORTUNITIES; CLARKSDALE, MISSISSIPPI)	852
TEXAS (MOTIVATION, EDUCATION AND TRAINING; CLEVELAND, TEXAS)	792
MASSACHUSETTS (NEW ENGLAND FARMWORKER COUNCIL; SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS)	644
WISCONSIN (LA RAZA UNIDA; JEFFERSON, WISCONSIN)	148
TOTAL NUMBER OF ENTRIES	24,996

COMPUTER ACTUALLY READS 26,737, creating a 7% margin of error.

These entries represent individuals or families, and the total number of individuals in the data base constitute 84,291.

Two significant states missing from being adequately represented are Texas and California. These are the other two agencies on which we were counting for a substantial contribution, but unfortunately both got defunded at the time of the FDN.

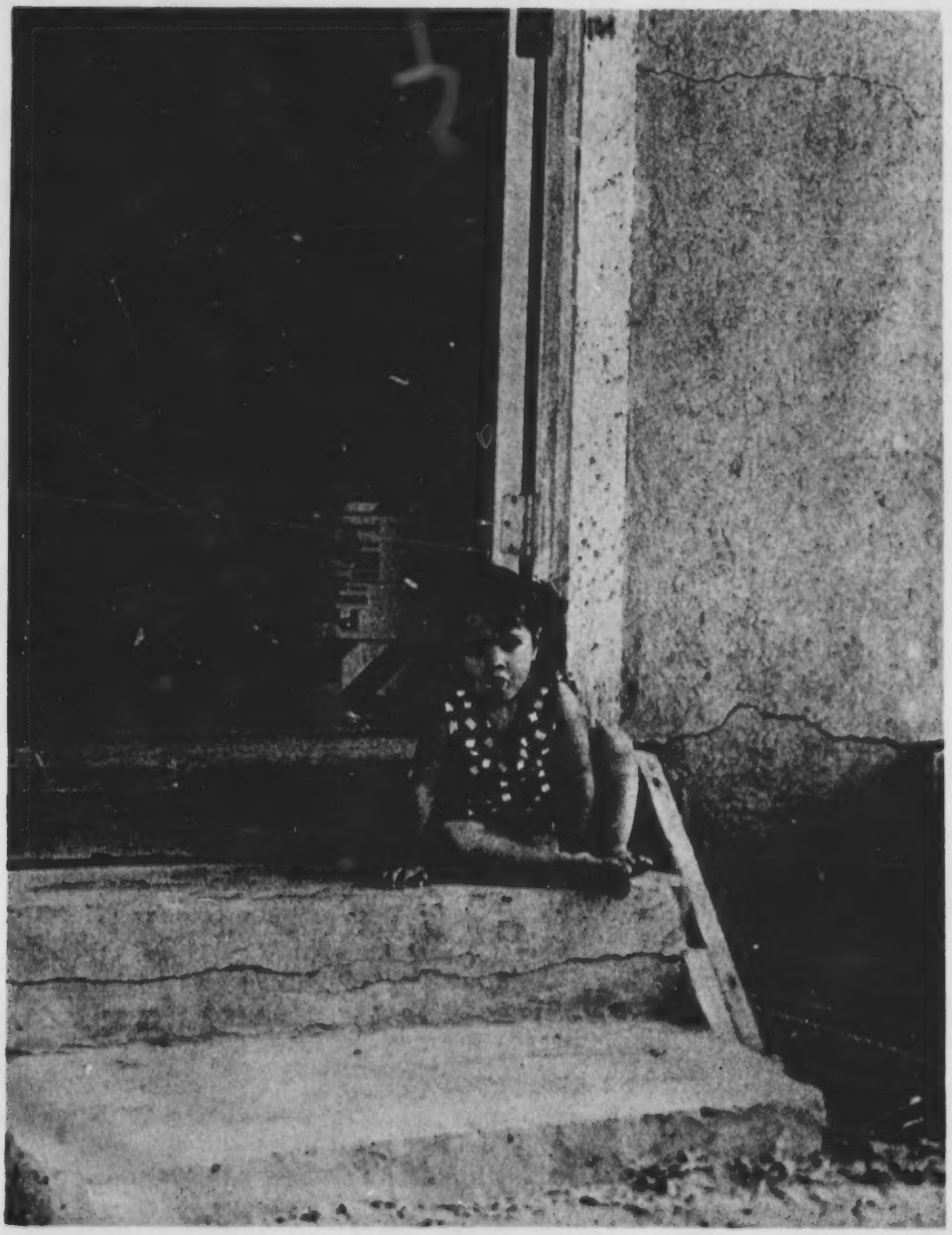

Photo by: M. Flores, Austin, Texas

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THE FARMWORKER FAMILY DATA

	FDN DATA BASE	CONTROL FSO HOMEBASE	CONTROL GROUP#2 MIGRANT STREAM
Earns an average total annual income of	$3,025.00	$2,749.00	$2,698.00
Has completed the following years of schooling (average)	7.30	8.77	6.98
Has the following number of dependents (average)	3.94	2.08	3.18
The average age is	33.18	30.88	34.57
The percentage of Hispanics is	55%	94%	85%
The percentage of male Head-of-Household is	87%	48%	Not analyzed
Has identified its primary need as	Food	Food	Not analyzed
The following percentage of migrants wish to remain in migrant stream	66%	Not asked	Not analyzed
The following percentage wishes to remain doing farmwork	42%	Not asked	Not analyzed
Percentage of farmworkers who began farmwork between the ages of 12thru 18	58%	Not asked	Not analyzed

PROFILE

SELF DEFINITION

Here are three of the most common definitions used by the farmworker respondents to determine whether they qualify for services offered.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR'S DEFINITION: (DOL)

Those individuals and the dependents of individuals who have, during any consecutive 12-month period within the 24-month period proceeding their application for enrollment:

1. Been a seasonal farmworker meaning one who was employed at least 25 days or earned at least $400.00 in farmwork and who has been primarily employed in farmwork on a seasonal basis, that is, without constant year round salary.
2. Been a migrant farmworker meaning one who performed farmwork which required travel such that the worker is unable to return to his/her place of residence within the same day.
3. Received at least 50% of their total earned income or been employed at least 50% of their total work time in farmwork.
4. Been identified as a member of a family which received public assistance or whose annual family income does exceed the higher of either the poverty level or 70% of the lower living standard income level.
5. Participants shall be limited to citizens of the United States, United States nationals, permanent resident aliens, or other aliens who have been permitted to accept permanent employment in the United States by the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

COMMUNITY SERVICES AGENCY REQUIREMENTS: (CSA)

Eligibility is limited to farmworkers and their dependents who have, during the 18 months proceeding their application for enrollment:

1. Received at least 50% of their total earned income as migrant or seasonal farmworkers during any consecutive 12-month period (out of the preceeding 18 months) and ;
2. Been employed in agriculture on a seasonal basis (income earned in food-processing establishements may be counted as agricultural related employment for eligibility purposes in some cases).
3. Been identified as economically disadvantaged as defined below:
   Member of a family whose annual family in-

come in relation to family size does not exceed the poverty level determined in accordance with criteria established by the office of Management and Budget. The CSA definition shall be used in determining family income.

4. Citizenship shall not be used as a criterion to prevent persons from participating in this program.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN, YOUTH AND FAMILIES (ACYF/HEW)

...Migrant workers must meet either of the following criteria:

1. They have left home temporarily overnight to do hired farmwork in a different county within the same state or in a different state with expectations of eventually returning home, or,

2. They have no usual place of residence and do hired farmwork in two (2) or more counties during the year.

PROFILE

DEFINITION

According to those definitions and others the respondents identified themselves in the following manner:

60% D.O.L. definition
40% C.S.A., H.E.W. and other

PROFILE

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Of great programatic importance was the revelation that, 3030 reported head of households were females.

This constitutes 11% of the total data base of 26,737 respondents.

Other Special Characteristics of Respondents

Students (full time)	1217	
Ex. Offenders	280	
Veterans	180	
Handicapped	218	
Total		1875 (7%)

Public Assistance:

Aid for Dependent Children	2631	
Social Security Insurance	13	
Other types	165	
Total		2809 (10%)

A Total of 28% of the data base do not seem to fit the normal farmworker family who has responded "no" to the above questions.

A more important characteristic which destroys the myth that most farmworkers are in some form or another receiving public assistance can now be layed to rest.

The statistics show that 23,928 of the farmworkers respondents were not receiving any form of public assistance which constitutes 89% of the total data lose.

PROFILE

NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS

A total of 15,758 entries produced the following profile as to number of dependents claimed by person qualifying for FSOs' services. This infromation reveals a continuous trend to have migrant families rather than single individuals pursuing this livelihood and relates specifically to housing and child care services which FSO's have to continue to provide.

2841	respondents claimed	1 dependent
2390		2 dependents
2620		3
2280		4
1836		5
1323		6
976		7
402		8
202		9
126		10
51		11
30		12
8		13
8		14
3		15
2		16
2		17
1		18
		24

(15,758 total respondents claimed dependents)
The other respondents only claimed themselves and do not show on the data.

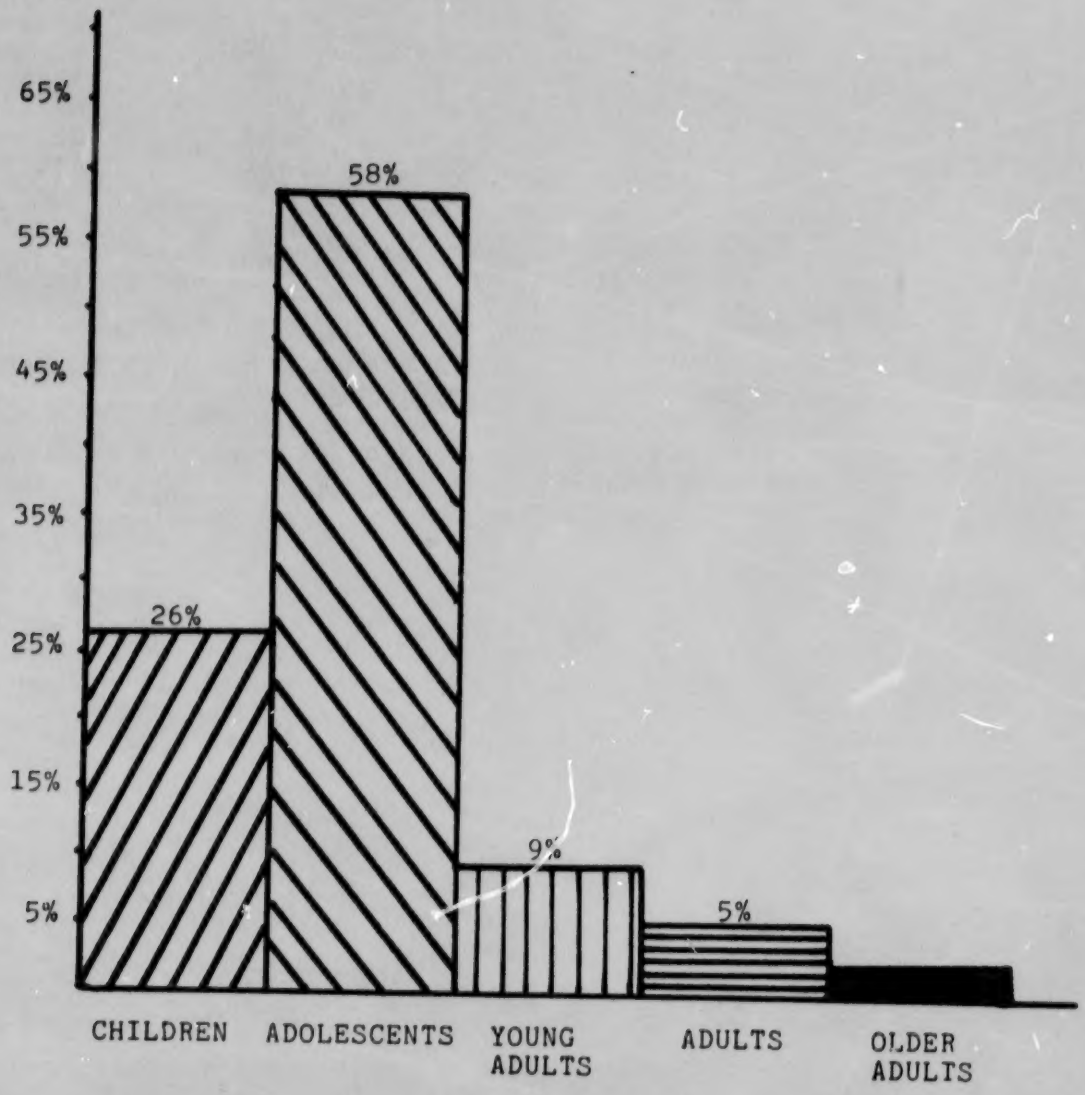
Average number of dependents (or family) is 3.94 (average approximate is four people for family)

Four or less dependents claimed by the client constitute 64% of the range (n=10,131).

PROFILE

AGE BEGAN FARMWORK

Children (1-11 years)	6,198	26%
Adolescents (12-18 years)	14,016	58%
Young adults (19-24 years)	2,163	9%
Adults (25-39 years)	1,376	5%
Older adults (40-50 years)	313	1%
(51-83 years)	79	Less than 1%



PROFILE

INCOME

*STATE	# of ENT.	AGRI.	NON AGRI.	TOTAL
NORTH CAROLINA	4830	$1538.	$86.	$1756.
**OKLAHOMA	3524	$ 537.	$56.	$2267.
IDAHO	2830	$3031.	$567.	$3590.
COLORADO	2493	$2337.	$689.	$2958.
NEW YORK	2258	$2022.	$145.	$2182.
NEW JERSEY	1829	$2339.	$160.	$2508.
MINNESOTA	1747	$2912.	$883.	$3869.
FLORIDA	1229	$3081.	$398.	$3546.
CALIFORNIA	922	$3803.	$294.	$4023.
WASHINGTON	898	$2544.	$390.	$2976.
MISSISSIPPI	852	$2254.	$759.	$2986.
TEXAS	792	$2345.	$351.	$2738.
MASSACHUSETTS	644	$2069.	$684.	$2778.
WISCONSIN	148	$3300.	$862.	$4186.

* Some agencies served more than one state.
** This is low because the reported difference was public assistance.

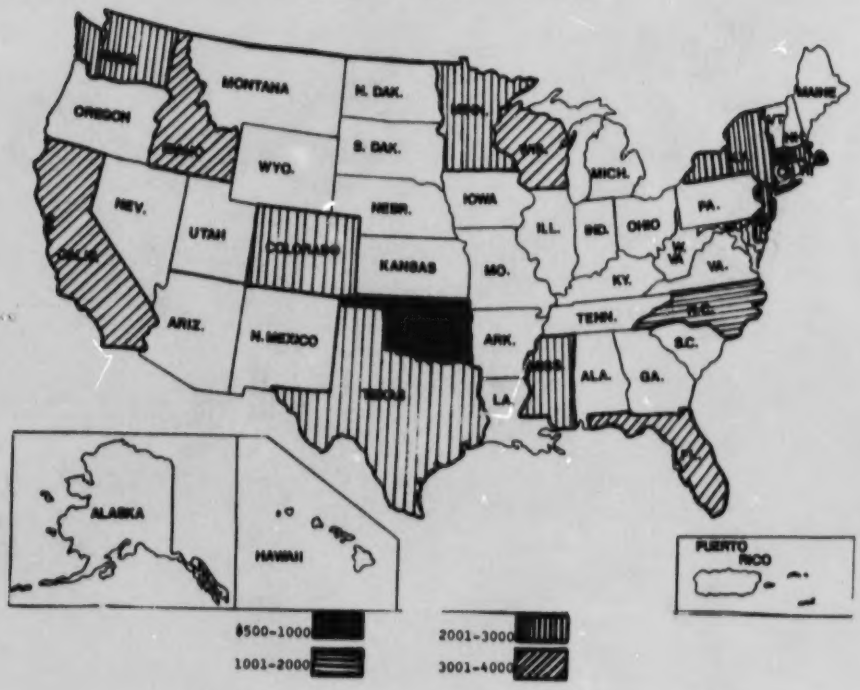
THE AVERAGE TOTAL INCOME FOR A FARMWORKER FAMILY IN THE DATA BASE SHOWS, $3025. YEARLY INCOME

Average income from agriculture shows as $2436. 81% of total
Non Agricultural income shows as $ 447. 16% of total

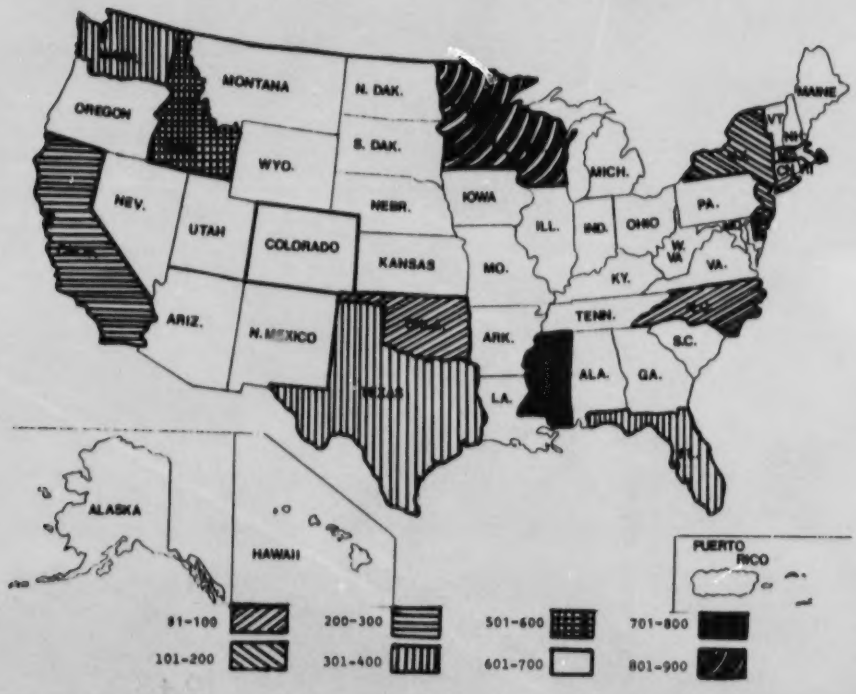
3% margin of error

The figures are shocking enough without much comment. It must be pointed out that this yearly average income is at a time when inflation has eaten up a greater portion of their incomes. This also correlates with a greater desire for some to get out of the agricultural livelihood.

AGRICULTURAL INCOME



NON-AGRICULTURAL INCOME



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TOTAL INCOME

Photo by: Gerkey, Walla Walla Union-Bulletin; Washington

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PROFILE

ETHNIC BACKGROUND

	ANGLO	BLACK	HISPANO	NATIVE-AMERICAN	OTHER	TOTAL
TEXAS	58	119	563	11	5	756
NEW YORK	309	1,528	287	31	34	2,189
FLORIDA	32	363	669	2	6	1,072
MISSISSIPPI	23	800	5	11	0	839
CALIFORNIA	10	3	840	5	1	859
MASSACHUSETTS	208	45	358	4	3	618
COLORADO	139	7	1,975	159	17	2,297
NEW JERSEY	116	678	1,006	4	0	1,804
IDAHO	384	2	2,354	59	2	2,801
WASHINGTON	68	3	766	30	6	873
OKLAHOMA	1,012	139	2,268	70	0	3,489
MINNESOTA	32	47	1,384	110	0	1,573
NORTH CAROLINA	287	3,587	574	239	95	4,782
WISCONSIN	3	4	118	9	0	134
TOTAL	2,681	7,725	13,167	744	169	24,086
PERCENTAGE	11%	30%	55%	3%	1%	100%

Migrant Workers line up for meals at Green Giant.

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PROFILE

MIGRANTS VS. SEASONALS BY STATE

OKLAHOMA:		
Migrants	1,960	56%
Seasonals	1,865	53%
TEXAS:		
Migrants	422	53%
Seasonals	364	46%
NEW YORK:		
Migrants	1,705	76%
Seasonals	499	22%
CALIFORNIA:		
Migrants	225	25%
Seasonals	685	74%
FLORIDA:		
Migrants	424	35%
Seasonals	774	64%
COLORADO:		
Migrants	1,653	66%
Seasonals	854	34%
WISCONSIN:		
Migrants	140	95%
Seasonals	6	4%
MINNESOTA:		
Migrants	1,691	97%
Seasonals	41	2%
WASHINGTON:		
Migrants	213	24%
Seasonals	678	75%
IDAHO:		
Migrants	1,691	60%
Seasonals	1,115	39%
NORTH CAROLINA:		
Migrants	2,420	50%
Seasonals	2,370	49%

MIGRANTS VS. SEASONALS BY STATE (cont.)

NEW JERSEY:		
Migrants	1,345	74%
Seasonals	410	22%
MASSACHUSETTS:		
Migrants	202	31%
Seasonals	415	65%

(Totals and percentages do not add up because of missing data.)

Photo by: Addison Independent

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LEAVE AND RETURN TO HOME BASE

The question of when to expect migrants to arrive and when to expect them to leave is key to planning some programs. Here is a breakdown on the migration activity per month:

LEAVE HOME BASE:

JANUARY	383
FEBRUARY	192
MARCH	393
APRIL	1,108
MAY	3,208
JUNE	1,973
JULY	2,691
AUGUST	2,719
SEPTEMBER	551
OCTOBER	243
NOVEMBER	183
DECEMBER	142
*TOTAL	13,786

RETURN TO HOME BASE:

JANUARY	56
FEBRUARY	33
MARCH	41
APRIL	44
MAY	65
JUNE	147
JULY	2,077
AUGUST	2,692
SEPTEMBER	1,022
OCTOBER	1,578
NOVEMBER	2,427
DECEMBER	512
*TOTAL	10,692

* The difference in numbers indicates people who did not answer that particular question and settled out migrants.

This does not reflect seasonal workers. Numbers reflect migrant families and individuals.

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HOME BASE DATA

Helpful in determining streams.

1. COLORADO

2493 Number of entries

507 (20%) SEASONAL, Identifying Colorado as the home base.

TOP HOME BASE STATES REPORTED

TEXAS	1144	(46%)
NEW MEXICO	142	(6%)
ARIZONIA	169	(7%)
CALIFORNIA	40	(2%)
OKLAHOMA	35	(1%)
NEBRASKA	21	(1%)
TOTAL		(63%)

MIGRANTS FROM OTHER STATES OR NATIONS AND THOSE FAILING TO IDENTIFY A HOME BASE.

444 (17%)

---

2. TEXAS

806 Number of entries

774 (96%) SEASONAL, Identifying Texas as the home base.

MIGRANTS FROM OTHER STATES OR NATIONS AND THOSE FAILING TO IDENTIFY A HOME BASE

32 (4%)

---

3. IDAHO

2830 Total entries

1057 (38%) SEASONALS, Identifying Idaho as home base.

TOP HOME BASE STATES REPORTED

TEXAS	795	(28%)
CALIFORNIA	414	(15%)
ARIZONA	174	(6%)
OREGON	92	(3%)
WASHINGTON	38	(1%)
TOTAL	1547	(55%)

MIGRANTS FROM OTHER STATES OR NATIONS OR THOSE FAILING TO IDENTIFY A HOME BASE.

226 (7%)

4. NORTH CAROLINA

4830 Number of entries

1158 (23%) SEASONALS, Identifying North Carolina as the home base.

TOP HOME BASE STATES REPORTED

GEORGIA	1081	(22%)
FLORIDA	997	(21%)
VIRGINIA	293	(6%)
TEXAS	121	(3%)
SOUTH CAROLINA	38	(1%)
MARYLAND	27	(less than 1%)
NEW YORK	26	(less than 1%)
TOTAL	2583	(53%)

MIGRANTS FROM OTHER STATES OR NATIONS OR THOSE FAILING TO IDENTIFY A HOME BASE.

1102 (24%)

---

5. NEW JERSEY

1829 Number of entries

104 (6%) SEASONALS, Identifying New Jersey as the home base.

TOP HOME BASE STATES REPORTED

PUERTO RICO	527	(29%)
FLORIDA	470	(25%)
PENNSYLVANIA	212	(12%)
NEW YORK	31	(2%)
TEXAS	34	(2%)
GEORGIA	20	(1%)
MISSISSIPPI	22	(1%)
TOTAL	1316	(72%)

MIGRANTS FROM OTHER STATES OR NATIONS OR THOSE FAILING TO IDENTIFY A HOME BASE

408 (22%)

---

6. WASHINGTON

898 Number of entries

815 (91%) SEASONALS, Identifying Washington as the home base.

NEW MEXICO	81	(1%)
COLORADO	16	(1%)
TOTAL	1547	(55%)

MIGRANTS FROM OTHER STATES OR NATIONS OR THOSE FAILING TO IDENTIFY A HOME BASE

226 (7%)

---

7. MINNESOTA

1747 Number of entries

29 (2%) SEASONALS, Identifying Minnesota as the home base.

TOP HOME BASE STATES REPORTED

TEXAS	5181	(90%)
WASHINGTON	35	(2%)
FLORIDA	24	(1%)
CALIFORNIA	18	(1%)
TOTAL	1658	(94%)

MIGRANTS FROM OTHER STATES OR NATIONS OR THOSE FAILING TO IDENTIFY A HOME BASE

89 (4%)

---

8. CALIFORNIA

922 Number of entries

883 (96%) SEASONALS, Identifying California as the home base.

MIGRANTS FROM OTHER STATES OR NATIONS OR THOSE FAILING TO IDENTIFY A HOME BASE

39 (4%)

---

9. FLORIDA

1209 Number of entries

1112 (92%) SEASONALS, Identifying Florida as the home base.

TOP HOME BASE STATE REPORTED

TEXAS	52	(4%)

MIGRANTS FROM OTHER STATES OR NATIONS OR THOSE FAILING TO IDENTIFY A HOME BASE 45 (4%)

HOMEBASES FOR COLORADO

HOMEBASES FOR IDAHO

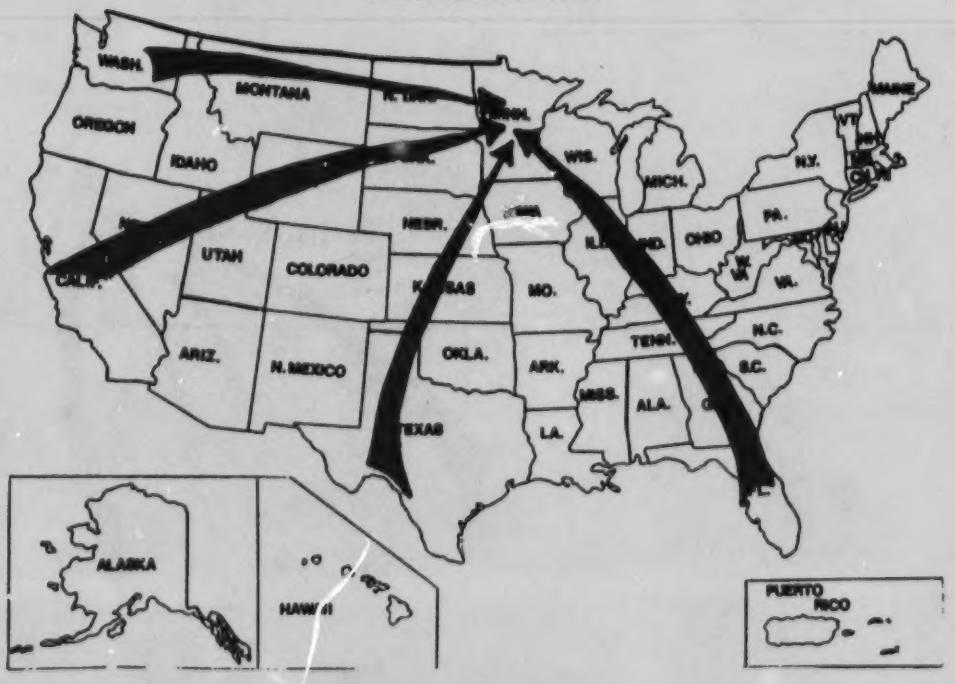
HOMEBASES FOR NORTH CAROLINA

HOMEBASES FOR NEW JERSEY

45

HOMEBASES FOR WASHINGTON

HOMEBASES FOR MINNESOTA



HOMEBASES FOR MASSACHUSETTS

HOMEBASE FOR FLORIDA

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Photo by: Maria Flores

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CONTROL GROUP

Home Education and Livelihood Program, under the new directorship of Mr. Gene Ortega, was gracious enough to provide us with their farmworker data from 1978. This data base was used as a control group for one of the agencies which did not participate on the F.D.N. This was done in exchange for analyzing the data and providing them with a profile on their clientele. This seemed like a small task for us in comparison to their contribution. We are including here the breakdown of the 1045 intakes they provided. Those intakes correspond with the time period during which we collected data on participating FSO's.

They tend to augment our data base to provide a wider range of campesinos presently engaged in agricultural work. This broader picture will serve to contrast and refinish the national profile we have developed in the last three years of research work.

New Mexico is one of the states which presently suffers from an ill-devised formula which is decreasing the funding of services to farmworkers. As this data indicates, the need for services has not decreased as D.O.L. predicted it would. There is a great many other factors to be taken into account in projecting a realistic increase or decrease in the farmworker population. Unemployment in other fields tends to increase the farmworker population., as indicated in the data. A great many high school and even college students are becoming seasonal and migrant farmworkers. The change in crops to those requiring manual labor is another big factor not often considered.

We are greatful to project HELP for sharing their data for this analysis and final report. This was one of the agencies approached to be a member of the FDN, but snags and miscommunication led us to exclude them. Recently this has been corrected. The intake form is different only in the questions dealing with self-assesment of needs and pretenses which were included in all participating FSO's.

We had only a short time to arrive at these conclusions, and we apologize for any omissions or errors. We would have liked the luxury of an extra week to analyze the data further.

PROFILE

CONTROL GROUP: HOME EDUCATION LIVELIHOOD PROGRAM, INC. (HELP), New Mexico

ETHNIC MAKE-UP

SOUTHERN PART OF STATE

Anglo	27	5%
Black	2	Less than 1%
Hispano	470	92%
Native American	2	Less than 1%
Other	8	2%
Total	509	100%

NORTHERN PART OF THE STATE

Anglo	15	3%
Black	0	0%
Hispano	516	96%
Native American	4	1%
Other	1	Less than 1%
Total	536	100%

TOTAL ETHNIC MAKE-UP

Anglo	42	4%
Black	2	0%
Hispano	986	94%
Native American	6	1%
Other	9	1%
TOTAL NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	1,045	100%

MIGRANTS VS. SEASONALS

SOUTHERN PART OF STATE

MALES:		
Seasonals	210	75%
Migrants	21	7%
Missing Data	50	18%
Total	281	100%
FEMALES:		
Seasonals	197	86%
Migrants	15	7%
Missing Data	16	7%
Total	228	100%

CONTROL GROUP (cont.)

TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES, SOUTHERN PART OF STATE

Seasonals	407	80%
Migrants	36	7%
Missing Data	66	13%
Total	509	100%

NORTHERN PART OF STATE

MALES:		
Seasonals	187	85%
Migrants	34	15%
Missing Data	1	Less than 1%
Total	222	100%
FEMALES:		
Seasonals	259	82%
Migrants	49	16%
Missing Data	6	2%
Total	314	100%

TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES, NORTHERN PART OF STATE

Seasonals	446	84%
Migrants	83	15%
Missing Data	7	1%
Total	536	100%

TOTAL MIGRANTS VS. SEASONALS IN THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO

Seasonals	853	82%
Migrants	119	11%
Missing Data	73	7%
Total	1,045	100%

PROFILE

CONTROL GROUP

SEX:

SOUTHERN PART OF STATE

Male Respondents	281	
Female Respondents	228*	
Total	509	

NORTHERN PART OF STATE

Male Respondents	222	
Female Respondents	314*	
Total	536	

TOTAL FOR STATE

Males	503	48%
Females	542*	52%

*The high number of female respondents could indicate a high number of female heads of households.

Photo by: Michael Greenlar, Geneseo Migrant Center

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PROFILE

CONTROL GROUP

AGE:

Age	Male-South	Female-South	Male-North	Female-North
15	0	1	1	0
16	1	3	3	6
17	3	12	9	8
18	22	16	21	24
19	8	15	10	15
20	16	11	8	12
21	10	14	16	13
22	9	13	6	11
23	10	9	7	6
24	4	4	4	4
25	5	4	6	12
26	7	6	9	9
27	6	3	5	10
28	4	7	1	6
29	0	2	2	8
30	2	3	3	4
31	6	4	4	11
32	4	2	6	5
33	3	5	6	2
34	5	0	7	6
35	2	4	5	7
36	3	1	4	1
37	2	3	2	2
38	4	4	3	11
39	4	4	2	8
40	5	5	6	7
41	3	6	1	3
42	9	3	2	2
43	3	1	2	5
44	5	5	3	4
45	4	3	1	4
46	4	0	2	3
47	3	2	1	8
48	4	2	1	4
49	4	2	1	2
50	4	2	1	2
Over 50	22	15	41	59
Missing data	71	32	10	10
Totals	281	228	222	314
Aver. Age	(25.39)	(29.51)	(33.50)	(35.13)

Average Age of Respondent for the State: 30.88

NOTE the large number of persons over fifty still working in the fields, including a woman 88 years old.

PROFILE

CONTROL GROUP

NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS

Dependent	Male-South	Female-South	Male-North	Female-North
0	62	128	79	104
1	12	16	30	51
2	29	7	25	43
3	24	11	30	45
4	21	9	16	30
5	22	7	15	16
6	14	7	8	13
7	13	1	9	2
8	4	0	3	5
9	6	0	1	1
10	0	1	1	0
11	1	1	0	0
12	1	0	0	0
Missing data	72	40	5	4
Totals	281	228	222	314
Aver. no. of deps.	(2.97)	(1.09)	(2.13)	(1.98)

TOTAL NEW MEXICO NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS

0	373	36%
1	109	10%
2	104	10%
3	110	11%
4	76	7%
5	60	6%
6	42	4%
7	25	2%
8	12	1%
9	8	1%
10	2	Less than 1%
11	2	Less than 1%
12	1	Less than 1%
Missing data	121	12%
Totals	1,045	100%
Total no. of dependents		2,036

NOTE: There were a total of 3,081 people served by Project HELP in the State during 1978.

PROFILE

CONTROL GROUP

EDUCATION:

School Years Completed	Male-South	Female-South	Male-North	Female-North
0	20	13	1	2
1	7	2	0	3
2	7	5	8	6
3	17	8	5	4
4	15	8	8	8
5	8	9	6	8
6	19	23	3	8
7	6	7	6	13
8	10	12	18	37
9	7	9	17	20
10	10	14	34	24
11	12	23	24	42
12	51	49	75	114
13	12	4	15	17
14	3	3	0	0
15	0	1	0	0
16	0	2	0	0
Missing data	78	30	2	8
Totals	281	228	222	314
Average	(7.42)	(8.08)	(9.77)	(9.82)

Average for total state: 8.77 grades of schooling completed.

PROFILE

CONTROL GROUP

TOTAL INCOME:

	Male-South	Female-South	Male-North	Female-North
$0-1000	14 (7%)	16 (8%)	77 (35%)	142 (46%)
1001-2000	28 (13%)	26 (14%)	91 (41%)	114 (36%)
2001-3000	31 (15%)	20 (11%)	38 (17%)	28 (9%)
3001-4000	37 (18%)	26 (14%)	9 (4%)	15 (5%)
4001-5000	50 (24%)	34 (18%)	6 (3%)	4 (1%)
5001-6000	23 (11%)	27 (15%)	0	5 (2%)
6001-7000	15 (7%)	8 (4%)	0	1 (less than 1%)
7001-8000	8 (4%)	15 (8%)	0	1 (less than 1%)
Over 8000	2 (1%)	14 (8%)	0	0
Missing data	73	42	1	4
Average total income	$3,774.47	$4,276.00	$1,555.20	$1,391.46

State average total income for farmworker family: $2,749.28

NOTE the differences in pay between the southern and northern parts of the state and between males and females in all areas.

Out of 1,045 respondents, only 147 reported having income other than agricultural. Their average total non-agricultural income was $1,297.85.

PROFILE

CONTROL GROUP

IDENTIFICATION OF NEEDS:

	Male-South	Female-South	Male-North	Female-North
Employment	76	59	54	91
Education	119	97	61	108
Health	7	7	7	8
Housing	14	14	5	4
Food	135	88	174	115
Other	108	107	130	153
Missing data	7	3	1	4

NOTE the high rates of people needing food. Other needs expressed included welfare, driver's licenses, child care, and general work information. Note the low priority on health. Some of the respondents identified more than one need, so the totals do not add.

PROFILE

CONTROL GROUP 2: NORTH DAKOTA MIGRANT COUNCIL,
North Dakota

TOTAL NUMBER OF INTAKES		1559
TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS	6471	
Eligible for services		1351
Ineligible for services		198
Missing data		10

TOTAL MIGRANTS VS. SEASONALS IN THE STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

Seasonals	1309	97%
Migrants	39	3%
Missing Data	13	
Ineligible	198	
Total	1559	100%

TOTAL NORTH DAKOTA NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS

Number of Dependents

0	255	19%
1	121	9%
2	184	14%
3	194	14%
4	190	14%
5	121	9%
6	107	8%
7	142	11%
8	21	2%
9	6	Less than 1%
10	3	Less than 1%
11	3	Less than 1%
12	1	Less than 1%

Average Number of Dependents for North Dakota 3.18

PROFILE

CONTROL GROUP # 2

EDUCATION:

Number of completed years of education	Number of Respondents
0	88
1	24
2	71
3	146
4	98
5	95
6	189
7	111
8	168
9	112
10	88
11	102
12	200
13	20
14	17
15	2
16	3
Missing Data	25

Average number of years completed by respondents 6.98 yrs.

ETHNIC MAKE-UP:

Anglo	31	2%
Black	1	Less than 1%
Hispano	1318	85%
Native American	71	5%
Other	5	Less than 1%
Missing Data	133	
TOTAL NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	1559	100%

PROFILE

CONTROL GROUP # 2

AGE:

Age (yrs)	Respondents	Age (yrs)	Respondents
16	1	42	29
17	7	43	22
18	27	44	22
19	43	45	23
20	54	46	25
21	47	47	24
22	59	48	23
23	53	49	25
24	39	50	32
25	43	51	20
26	44	52	21
27	53	53	20
28	37	54	16
29	45	55	20
30	33	56	23
31	30	57	10
32	32	58	15
33	35	59	8
34	26	60	10
35	30	61	7
36	26	62	5
37	28	63	2
38	23	64	4
39	25	65-73	13
40	32		
41	24		

Missing Data 43

Average age or Respondents 34.57 yrs.

PROFILE

CONTROL GROUP # 2

INCOME:

INCOME RANGES	
Zero to 1000	159
1001 to 2000	269
2001 to 3000	281
3001 to 4000	223
4001 to 5000	200
5001 to 6000	160
over 6001	249
Missing Data	18
TOTAL	1559

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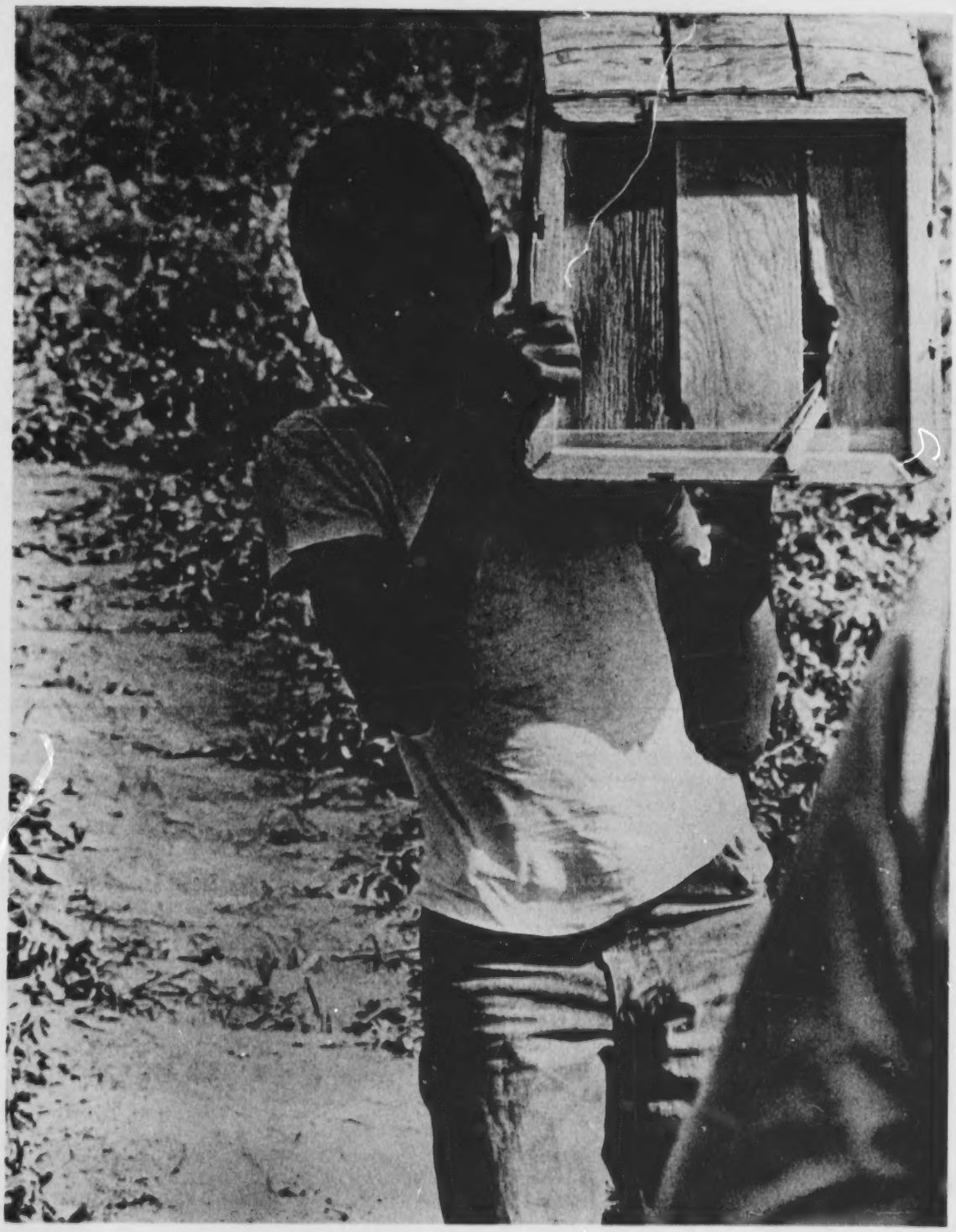

Photo by: Sal Street, National Education Association
Washington, D.C.

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DATA ANALYSIS

Sample #1 MOTIVATION, EDUCATION AND TRAINING INC. (MET)

NUMBERS OF CLIENTS:

Between April 1, 1978 and December 31, 1978, MET conducted intake interview with 771 client families, representing 4, 387 farmworkers and their dependents.

FARMWORKER STATUS:

When discussing migrant farmworkers, it is helpful to distinguish between farmworkers whose travels are confined within the border of a single state and those who, in the course of seeking employment in agriculture, travel between states. The former are usually residents of the state within which they work and travel. They are misleadingly often called seasonal farmworkers. The latter are called migrant farmworkers. Usually seasonal farmworkers return to their home at the end of each work day. Of the 771 client families interviewed by MET

47% were seasonal
53% were migrants (See table I)

ETHNIC STATUS:

Migrant and seasonal agricultural labor forces tend to vary in ethnic composition from one region of the country to another. Three relatively distinct migrant streams have been described, each with a distinct ethnic composition.

The majority of farmworkers served by MET reflects the ethnic composition of the Mid-Continent stream. (See table II).

75% reported they were of Mexican ancestry
16% reported they were Black
6% reported they were Anglo
3% others and/or missing data

Since the majority of farmworkers in the Mid-Continent and West Coast stream are Spanish speaking and since Spanish speaking farmworkers are a diverse group in terms of perceived group in identity, culture and national origin. It would be helpful to have more data concerning questions designed to determine how a group of people perceived themselves. Since some Puerto Rican and Cuban farmworkers are also found working in the United States, an effort was also made to determine their numbers among participating FSO's. (See table III).

64% perceived themselves as Mexicans Americans
21% as Mexicans
14% as Chicanos
1% as other and/or missing data

NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS PER HOUSEHOLD:

A lifestyle with a strong family orientation is one of the

the characteristics of the family are of considerable importance in our efforts to gain a more complete understanding of the needs and problems of migrant and seasonal farmworkers. Data in this section does not distinguish between related and unrelated family members, but for the most part, the number of dependents in a household is synonymous with related family members.

The average number of farmworkers served by MET was 4.7. When the head of household was added to that total it can be seen that the total household size for 771 client families was 5.7 individuals. Data indicates that,

90% of the households have between one and eight members. (See table IV).

AGE:

The average age of the male head of household of families interviewed by MET was,

35 years with a mode of 18 and a range from 17 to 77 years.

The average age of the female head of household of families interviewed by MET was,

35 years, with a mode of 18 and a range from 18 to 63 years. (See table V).

EDUCATION:

Migrant and Seasonal farmworkers are, for the most part, poorly educated. They exhibit one of the lowest educational profiles of any occupational group in the United States. They may, in fact, be the lowest. Mean educational attainment for all female worker head of households was,

8.4 years, with a mode of 12 and a range from 0-13 years. (See table VI).

METHOD OF OBTAINING PRESENT JOB:

Employment, or perhaps more accurately, the lack of it, and all that the term implies in a marketing society, of course, lies at the heart of the farmworker problem. While farmwork does offer some employment opportunities, by most standards in this society, it is not a good means through which an individaul can earn a living and support himself and his family. The wages are low, the work is seasonal, and the jobs, when they do come, are scattered over vast geographical distances.

In a society which has come to value economic security and independence over perhaps all things in life, migratory farmwork represents the epitome of insecurity. Much of the farmworker's life and well-being are subject to factors that are not under his own control, such as the crops that are planted, the market for the crops, the weather and his being lucky enough to hear about a job.

The migrant worker is truly at the mercy of what economists have come to call the secondary job market, that part of the job structure in our society in which the pay is low, there is no future, no upward mobility, and where the required skill levels are very minimal. If the farmworker problem is ever to

be solved, a means must be found of cycle the farmworker and his family (especially his children) out of the secondary job market into the primary job market where higher pay, security, and upward mobility are to be found.

The manner in which a farmworker obtains his job is of considerable importance. The means of securing a job include hearing about/or obtaining employment through a friend, a family member or on one's own. Another common method, through which farmworkers obtain employment, is through the crew leader. The system, whereby a farmworker is not employed directly by a grower but instead is employed by a labor contractor who then contracts with the grower, dates back to before the 1030's.

Of those farmworkers who were employed at the time and who sought services from MET,

1% reported working under a crew leader.
87% obtained their job on their own
9% through a friend
3% other responses and/or missing data (See table VII).

TOTAL FAMILY INCOME:

In order to qualify for services from a participating FSO, the farmworker and his family must be able to estimate their total family income for the previous year. In most instances, the family is taken to mean the nuclear family, but in some cases may include non-nuclear family members who are traveling with the household (grand-parents, aunts, uncles, nephews, nieces, others).

The average total family income for all clients served by MET was,

$2,712. The mode was $1200 and the range was from $0 to $10,640. (See table VIII).

This shockingly low figure is equal to or below the income reported by inhabitants of many Indian reservations in the United States and is similar to incomes in urban poverty neighborhoods in this country. In fact, it is not much higher than incomes in many underdeveloped countries. It is especially low when it is taken into account that most farmworkers must pay rent out of that income and only a small percentage, according to previous studies, receive any form of public assistance; including food stamps, AFDC, disability, social security, and other help. They must also absorb the high cost for gasoline and car maintenance when they migrate thousands of miles to find jobs. Some farmworkers often do non-agricultural related work in order to make ends meet.

TOTAL FAMILY INCOME, AGRICULTURE vs. NON-AGRICULTURE

In order to be eligible for services from an FSO, a farmworker family must have earned at least 50% of their income from agriculture labor during the previous year. Farmworkers served by MET reported earning,

87% of thier income from agriculture labor
13% from non-agriculture labor
(See table IX). Clearly the primary source of income for the client families served by MET is farmwork.

LANGUAGE SKILLS OF MALE AND FEMALE HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD:

The language/languages in which a family is fluent in is of considerable programmatic and social importance. A high proportion of Spanish speakers among farmworkers are generally not fluent in English, and this places them at a great economic disadvantage.

42% of all male essentially monolingual in Spanish, as were,
26% of male and,
40% of female heads of household were monolingual in English,
34% of male and,
30% of female heads of household reported being bilingual in English and Spanish. (See table XI).

COUNTY WHERE FARMWORKERS LOCATED:

Farmworkers served by MET were asked to provide their addresses during the intake interview. (See table XI).

14% reported Maverick County
12% El Paso County
9% Hale County as the point of contact

HOMEBASE STATE:

Seasonal farmworkers are by definition, residents of the State in which they are provided services by an FSO. On the other hand, migrant farmworkers frequently are not residents of the State in which they are provided services. With very few exceptions, farmworkers who migrate from one job to another maintain a "home" in what is called a "Homebase" community or state.

In the majority of cases, the home that is maintained at the home base is a physical dwelling, usually consisting of a small house which is either rented or owned by the family. In some cases, the home may be an apartment. In an even smaller percentage of cases, no physical dwelling is maintained while "on the road", but psychologically a community or state is still thought of as being one's homebase, to which the family returns upon completion of the farmwork season. (See table XII).

97% of families interviewed reported Texas as their homebase.

WILLINGNESS TO SETTLE OUT OF FARMWORK:

Two questions pertaining to farmworkers' willingness to settle out of farmwork were asked of all clients seeking services from the FSO's. The first question dealt with the interviewee's willingness to remain in the migrant stream. Results of that question can be found summarized in table XIII.

19% reported a desire to remain in the migrant stream while,
81% indicated they did not desire to remain in the migrant stream,

The second question dealt with the interviewees desire to remain in farmwork. (See table XIV).

20% reported they would desire to remain in farmwork
80% reported they would not.

FARMWORKER NEEDS-IMMEDIATE:

All that we know of farmworkers suggests that they are indeed needy people. The question is, "What exactly are their needs and how can they be prioritized?" During the course of the intake interview, an effort was made to determine what were the most pressing immediate needs which brought the farmworker to the FSO for assistance. (See tavle XV).

Food was the most pressing immediate need reproted by MET applicants for services.

FARMWORKER NEEDS-LONG TERM:

An effort was also made to determine the farmworkers' preceived long term needs during the intake interview. (See table XVI).

Employment was the most frequently mentioned long term need.

SAMPLE: TEXAS

Table I. Farmworker Status. Male and Female Head of Household.

	Male Head of Household		Female Head of Household	
	#	%	#	%
Migrant	254	51	147	55
Seasonal	242	49	120	45
Total	496	100	267	100

Table II. Ethnic Status. Male and Female Head of Household.

	Male Head of Household		Female Head of Household	
	#	%	#	%
Anglo	41	8	17	6
Black	77	16	42	16
Native American	7	1	4	1
Other	1	1	4	1
Spanish	362	74	201	75
Total	488	100	268	100

Table III. Ethnic Status of Spanish American Interviewees.

	Interviewee	
	#	%
Mexican	119	21
Chicano	82	14
Mexican American	372	64
Puerto Rican	0	0
Cuban	1	1
Other	6	1
Total	580	100

Table IV. Number of Dependents per Household.

Number of Dependents	Number of Households	
	#	%
0	12	2
1	77	10
2	69	9
3	116	15
4	115	15
5	117	15
6	75	10
7	71	9
8	45	6
9	39	5
10	13	2
10+	22	3
Total	771	100

Mean = 4.7
Mode = 3
Range = 0-16

Table V. Age. Male and Female Head of Household.

	Male Head of Household		Female Head of Household	
	#	%	#	%
-20	32	11	8	17
21-30	107	37	14	30
31-40	55	19	8	17
41-50	46	16	7	15
51+	49	17	9	20
Total	289	100	46	100
	Mean = 35.5		Mean = 34.9	
	Mode = 18		Mode = 18	
	Range = 17-77		Range = 18-63	

Table VI. Education. Male and Female Head of Household.

	Male Head of Household		Female Head of Household	
	#	%	#	%
0	18	6	6	14
1-3	27	9	2	5
4-6	71	25	3	7
7-9	83	29	12	27
10-12	78	28	19	43
12+	6	2	2	2
Total	283	100	44	100
	Mean = 7.3		Mean = 8.4	
	Mode = 6		Mode = 12	
	Range = 0-17		Range = 0-13	

Table VII. Method by Which Interviewee Obtained Present Job.

	Interviewee	
	#	%
E.S./Government	12	1
Crew Chief	17	1
Friend	128	9
Self	1,256	87
Family	38	3
Total	1,451	100

Table VIII. Total Family Income.

	Total Family Income	
Income - $	#	%
0 - 999	178	22
1000 - 1999	217	26
2000 - 2999	123	15
3000 - 3999	125	15
4000 - 4999	92	11
5000 - 5999	36	4
6000 - 6999	26	3
7000 - 7999	6	1
8000 - 8999	7	1
9000 - 9999	6	1
10,000+	4	1
Total	820	100

Mean = 2,712
Mode = 1,200
Range = 0-10,650

Table IX. Agricultural vs. Non-Agricultural Income.

Income	Agriculture		Non-Agriculture	
	#	%	#	%
0 - 999	213	28	665	86
1000 - 1999	204	27	77	10
2000 - 2999	129	17	24	3
3000 - 3999	96	13	3	1
4000 - 4999	69	9	4	1
5000 - 5999	19	2	0	0
6000 - 6999	21	3	0	0
7000 - 7999	5	1	0	0
8000 - 8999	4	1	0	0
9000 - 9999	2	1	0	0
10,000+	3	1	0	0
Total	765	100	773	100
	Mean = 2,327		Mean = 354	
	Mode = 1,500		Mode = 0	
	Range = 0-10,650		Range = 0-4,848	

Table X. Language Skills - Male and Female Head of Household.

	Male Head of Household		Female Head of Household	
	#	%	#	%
Mostly Spanish	126	42	13	26
Spanish-English	102	34	15	30
Mostly English	69	23	20	40
Spanish-Indian	1	1	2	4
Mostly Indian	0	0	0	0
Indian-English	0	0	0	0
Span.-Ind.-Eng.	0	0	0	0
Total	298	100	50	100

Table XI. County Where Farmworker is Located.

County	#	%
Maverick	104	14
El Paso	90	12
Hale	68	9
Webb	54	7
Nueces	39	5
Dimmitt	28	4
Other	386	50
Total	769	100

Table XII. Home-Base State.

Home-Base State	#	%
Texas	740	97
Mississippi	5	1
Other	20	3
Total	765	100

Table XIII. Attitudes Toward Farmwork: Interviewees' Desire to Remain in Migrant Stream.

Interviewees' Desire to Remain in Migrant Stream	#	%
Yes	120	19
No	524	81
No Choice	0	0
Total	644	100

Table XIV. Attitudes Toward Farmwork: Interviewees' Desire to Remain in Farmwork, but Settled Out.

Interviewees' Desire to Remain in Farmwork, but Settled Out	#	%
Yes	151	20
No	591	80
No Choice	0	0
Total	742	100

Table XV. Farmworker Needs: Immediate Needs.

Child Care

Rank	#	%
1	14	16
2	40	45
3	34	39
Total	88	100

Health

Rank	#	%
1	3	3
2	33	34
3	62	63
Total	98	100

Education

Rank	#	%
1	24	39
2	17	28
3	20	33
Total	61	100

Housing

Rank	#	%
1	20	15
2	49	36
3	65	49
Total	134	100

Employment

Rank	#	%
1	24	39
2	17	28
3	20	33
Total	61	100

Training

Rank	#	%
1	18	30
2	26	43
3	17	28
Total	61	100

Food

Rank	#	%
1	187	72
2	56	22
3	17	7
Total	260	100

Transportation

Rank	#	%
1		
2		
3		
Total		

Table XVI. Farmworker Needs: Long-Term Needs.

Child Care

Rank	#	%
1	3	7
2	11	27
3	27	66
Total	41	100

Health

Rank	#	%
1		
2		
3		
Total		

Education

Rank	#	%
1	66	21
2	124	40
3	123	39
Total	313	100

Housing

Rank	#	%
1	30	19
2	46	29
3	85	53
Total	161	100

Employment

Rank	#	%
1	357	57
2	156	25
3	111	18
Total	624	100

Training

Rank	#	%
1	102	26
2	167	42
3	124	32
Total	393	100

Food

Rank	#	%
1	126	41
2	127	42
3	52	17
Total	305	100

Transportation

Rank	#	%
1	18	10
2	53	30
3	105	60
Total	176	100

Summary

MET served 771 farmworker client families. Forty-seven percent were seasonal, 75 percent were of Spanish ancestry. Mean number of dependents per family was 4.7 individuals. Mean age of male heads of household was 36 years, with 35 years for females. Mean educational level for male heads of household was 7.3 years, with 8.4 years for females. Mean yearly family income was $2,712, with 87 percent obtained from agricultural work. Ninety-seven percent were home-based in Texas, and only 19 percent expressed a desire to remain in the migrant stream. Availability of food was the most frequently perceived immediate need, while employment was the most frequently perceived long-term need.

NOTE: 65 intakes were submitted after this analysis was completed.

Photo by: Keith Donnemiller, Broccolli line Rio Fresh Packing
Pharr, Texas

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SAMPLE: CALIFORNIA

Table I. Farmworker Status. Male and Female Head of Household.

	Male Head of Household		Female Head of Household	
	#	%	#	%
Migrant	130	25	89	25
Seasonal	401	75	268	75
Total	531	100	357	100

Table II. Ethnic Status. Male and Female Head of Household.

	Male Head of Household		Female Head of Household	
	#	%	#	%
Anglo	6	2	4	1
Black	2	1	1	1
Native American	3	1	2	1
Other	0	0	1	1
Spanish	506	98	334	98
Total	517	100	342	100

Table III. Ethnic Status of Spanish American Interviewees.

	Interviewee	
	#	%
Mexican	636	72
Chicano	48	5
Mexican American	170	19
Puerto Rican	0	0
Cuban	0	0
Other	2	1
Total	884	100*

Table IV. Number of Dependents per Household.

Number of Dependents	Number of Households	
	#	%
0	266	32
1	86	10
2	101	12
3	104	13
4	88	11
5	59	7
6	45	6
7	28	3
8	24	3
9	10	1
10	7	1
Total	818	100

Mean = 2.9
Mode = 0
Range = 0-12

*Totals less than or in excess of due to rounding.

Table V. Age. Male and Female Head of Household.

	Male Head of Household		Female Head of Household	
	#	%	#	%
-20	64	19	23	24
21-30	121	36	47	49
31-40	52	16	11	12
41-50	58	17	10	10
51+	37	11	5	3
Total	332	100	96	100
	Mean = 26.2		Mean = 21.3	
	Mode = 24		Mode = 21	
	Range = 17-74		Range = 16-52	

Table VI. Education. Male and Female Head of Household.

	Male Head of Household		Female Head of Household	
	#	%	#	%
0	36	12	4	4
1-3	47	15	14	15
4-6	80	26	22	23
7-9	51	16	16	17
10-12	77	25	25	26
12+	16	5	16	16
Total	307	100*	96	100*
	Mean = 5.2		Mean = 6.4	
	Mode = 6		Mode = 6	
	Range = 0-14		Range = 0-15	

Table VII. Method by Which Interviewee Obtained Present Job.

	Interviewee	
	#	%
E.S./Government	3	1
Crew Chief	17	1
Friend	121	11
Self	953	87
Family	0	0
Total	1,094	100*

Table VIII. Total Family Income.

	Total Family Income	
Income - $	#	%
0 - 999	56	6
1000 - 1999	138	15
2000 - 2999	174	19
3000 - 3999	155	17
4000 - 4999	119	13
5000 - 5999	82	9
6000 - 6999	65	7
7000 - 7999	48	5
8000 - 8999	36	4
9000 - 9999	21	2
10,000+	16	2
Total	910	100*
Mean =	4,010	
Mode =	1,800	
Range =	0-13,208	

*Totals in excess of or less than due to rounding.

Table IX. Agricultural vs. Non-Agricultural Income.

	Agriculture		Non-Agriculture	
	#	%	#	%
0 - 999	77	8	834	91
1000 - 1999	158	17	51	6
2000 - 2999	177	19	15	2
3000 - 3999	143	16	12	1
4000 - 4999	117	13	0	0
5000 - 5999	66	7	0	0
6000 - 6999	59	6	0	0
7000 - 7999	49	5	0	0
8000 - 8999	31	3	0	0
9000 - 9999	20	2	0	0
10,000*	15	2	0	0
Total	912	100	912	100
	Mean = 3,791		Mean = 232	
	Mode = 0		Mode = 0	
	Range = 13,208		Range = 0-5,800	

Table X. Language Skills - Male and Female Head of Household.

	Male Head of Household		Female Head of Household	
	#	%	#	%
Mostly Spanish	221	69	0	0
Spanish-English	93	28	0	0
Mostly English	7	2	1	100
Spanish-Indian	0	0	0	0
Mostly Indian	0	0	0	0
Indian-English	0	0	0	0
Span.-Ind.-Eng.	0	0	0	0
Total	321	99	1	100

Table XI. County Where Farmworker is Located.

County	#	%
San Ysidro (San Diego)	217	30
Orange	199	27
Imperial	175	24
Los Angeles	84	11
San Bernadino	61	8
Total	736	100

Table XII. Home-Base State.

Home-Base State	#	%
California	875	99
Texas	5	1
Washington	1	1
Colorado	2	1
Illinois	1	1
Total	884	100

Table XIII. Attitudes Toward Farmwork: Interviewees' Desire to Remain in Migrant Stream.

Interviewees' Desire to Remain in Migrant Stream	#	%
Yes	60	7
No	770	92
No Choice	0	0
Missing Data	2	Less than 1%
Total	832	100

Table XIV. Attitudes Toward Farmwork: Interviewees' Desire to Remain in Farmwork, but Settled Out.

Interviewees' Desire to Remain in Farmwork, but Settled Out	#	%
Yes	104	12
No	740	88
No Choice	0	0
Missing Data	1	Less than 1%
Total	845	100

Table XV. Farmworker Needs: Immediate Needs.

Child Care

Rank	#	%
1	33	24
2	69	50
3	37	26
Total	139	100

Health

Rank	#	%
1	6	6
2	16	17
3	75	77
Total	97	100

Education

Rank	#	%
1	115	42
2	113	41
3	45	17
Total	273	100

Housing

Rank	#	%
1	15	9
2	53	32
3	97	59
Total	165	100

Employment

Rank	#	%
1	43	64
2	8	12
3	16	24
Total	67	100

Training

Rank	#	%
1	17	22
2	47	61
3	13	17
Total	77	100

Food

Rank	#	%
1	153	66
2	50	21
3	29	13
Total	232	100

Transportation

Rank	#	%
1		
2		
3		
Total		

Table XVI. Farmworker Needs: Long-Term Needs.

Child Care		
Rank	#	%
1	5	11
2	19	43
3	20	46
Total	44	100

Health		
Rank	#	%
1	9	9
2	35	35
3	57	56
Total	101	100

Education		
Rank	#	%
1	86	21
2	138	34
3	187	45
Total	411	100

Housing		
Rank	#	%
1	29	19
2	28	18
3	95	63
Total	152	100

Employment		
Rank	#	%
1	425	66
2	104	16
3	112	18
Total	641	100

Training		
Rank	#	%
1	178	31
2	269	48
3	117	21
Total	564	100

Food		
Rank	#	%
1	71	23
2	173	56
3	64	21
Total	308	100

Transportation		
Rank	#	%
1	11	6
2	46	26
3	121	68
Total	178	100

Summary

Approximately 800 farmworker families were served by Campesinos Unidos. The majority are seasonal and of Spanish ancestry. Average number of dependents per family unit was 2.9, with a mean age of 26 for men and 21 for women. Mean family income was slightly more than four thousand dollars per year, with the vast majority of that income derived from agricultural work. Only a small minority of families desire to remain in farmwork, given a choice. Employment is seen as the most pressing long-term problem, and food and education the most pressing short-term problems. Substantial amounts of missing data exist on most variables.

NOTE: 122 intakes were submitted after this analysis was completed.

(AN EXCERPT)

FARMWORKERS LIVE UNDER THE SPRAY GUN

by Maria Mazzora

Farmworkers are unique in American society in their categorical exclusion from federal and state statutes which guarantee the ability to earn decent wages, work under tolerable conditions, and bargain for employee rights and benefits.* It is then no surprise that in the occupational setting, farmworkers are not afforded the same protection as other industrial workers, due to limited coverage under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. As a result of this legislated exclusion, the agricultural field continues to be the third most dangerous workplace, with a fatality rate approximately four times higher than the average fatality rate for all industries. The National Safety Council reported that although farmworkers made up only 4.4 percent of the national workforce, they suffered 16 percent of the occupational fatalities and 9 percent of the disabling injuries.

Exposure to these toxins takes a toll on the quality and quantity of health of the farmworker and his family. These chemicals can cause disease by producing damage to a particular organ system, causing alterations in physiological function or inducing changes that aggravate pre-existing conditions. As a result, a disease may occur at an earlier stage in the life cycle or may cause shortening of the life cycle itself. This is perhaps best illustrated by the facts:

- -migrant workers' life expectancy is 49 years, compared to the national average of 73;
- -birth injuries result in many cases of cerebral palsy and mental retardation;
- -migrant death rate from influenza and pneumonia is 20 percent higher than the national average;
- -death from tuberculosis and other communicable diseases are 25 times higher than the national average.

When these data are presented, the immediate reason is that other variables, like diet, housing, and sanitation are mostly responsible for these health problems. Yet there is a great deal of experimental animal evidence indicating the ability of different chemical classes of pesticides to cause reproductive damage and birth defects. In addition to this, organophosphate and carbamate poisionings are often misdiagnosed as influenza; these chemicals have also been shown to have profound effects on the immunological system, which may account for the high incidence of respiratory and communicable diseases among farmworkers.

*California is an exception. Farmworkers there have earned more rights than those in the rest of the nation.

Photo by: Elsa Ramirez

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SAMPLE: COLORADO

Table I. Farmworker Status. Male and Female Head of Household.

	Male Head of Household		Female Head of Household	
	#	%	#	%
Migrant	1,122	76	475	61
Seasonal	360	24	299	39
Total	1,482	100	774	100

Table II. Ethnic Status. Male and Female Head of Household.

	Male Head of Household		Female Head of Household	
	#	%	#	%
Anglo	102	7	37	5
Black	7	Less than 1%	0	0
Native American	108	7	51	6
Other	14	Less than 1%	3	Less than 1%
Spanish	1,250	85	725	89
Total	1,521	100	816	100

Table III. Ethnic Status of Spanish American Interviewees.

	Interviewee	
	#	%
Mexican	451	22
Chicano	239	12
Mexican American	1,326	65
Puerto Rican	0	0
Cuban	0	0
Other	39	2
Total	2,055	100

Table IV. Number of Dependents per Household.

Number of Dependents	Number of Households	
	#	%
0	285	13
1	195	9
2	303	14
3	318	15
4	326	15
5	243	11
6	182	8
7	142	7
8	90	4
9	44	2
10	29	1
10+	24	1
Total	2,181	100

Mean = 3.7
Mode =
Range = 0-15

Table V. Age. Male and Female Head of Household.

	Male Head of Household		Female Head of Household	
	#	%	#	%
-20	70	4	37	12
21-30	673	38	133	44
31-40	493	28	61	20
41-50	316	18	41	13
51+	201	11	33	11
Total	1,753	100	305	100
	Mean = 34.7		Mean = 32.4	
	Mode = 24		Mode = 20	
	Range = 14-80		Range = 16-75	

Table VI. Education. Male and Female Head of Household.

	Male Head of Household		Female Head of Household	
	#	%	#	%
0	239	13	43	14
1-3	282	16	27	9
4-6	530	30	71	23
7-9	356	20	70	23
10-12	331	19	90	29
12+	41	2	7	2
Total	1,779	100	308	100
	Mean = 7.2		Mean = 6.8	
	Mode =		Mode =	
	Range = 0-16		Range = 0-15	

Table VII. Method by Which Interviewee Obtained Present Job.

	Interviewee	
	#	%
E.S./Government	52	1
Crew Chief	153	2
Friend	96	2
Self	5,571	89
Family	367	6
Total	6,239	100

Table VIII. Total Family Income.

	Total Family Income	
Income - $	#	%
0 - 999	357	12
1000 - 1999	472	16
2000 - 2999	521	18
3000 - 3999	472	16
4000 - 4999	322	11
5000 - 5999	472	16
6000 - 6999	100	3
7000 - 7999	121	4
8000 - 8999	21	1
9000 - 9999	5	1
10,000 +	17	1
Total	2,880	100

Mean = 2,957
Mode = 2,000
Range =

Table IX. Agricultural vs. Non-Agricultural Income.

Income	Agriculture		Non-Agriculture	
	#	%	#	%
0 - 999	619	26	1,975	81
1000 - 1999	527	21	236	9
2000 - 2999	509	20	90	3
3000 - 3999	395	16	34	1
4000 - 4999	221	8	32	1
5000 - 5999	99	4	23	1
6000 - 6999	51	2	22	1
7000 - 7999	16	1	12	1
8000 - 8999	9	1	12	1
9000 - 9999	0	0	1	1
10,000+	10	1	10	1
Total	2,456	100	2,447	100
	Mean = 2,337		Mean = 691	
	Mode = 1,500		Mode = 1,200	
	Range = 0-		Range = 0-17,000	

Table X. Language Skills - Male and Female Head of Household.

	Male Head of Household		Female Head of Household	
	#	%	#	%
Mostly Spanish	553	32	63	21
Spanish-English	976	56	191	63
Mostly English	139	8	28	9
Spanish-Indian	18	1	8	3
Mostly Indian	7	1	4	1
Indian-English	31	2	7	2
Span.-Ind.-Eng.	6	1	1	1
Total	1,730	100	302	100

Table XI. County Where Farmworker is Located.

County	#	%
Weld	768	45
Delta	226	13
Adams	157	9
Otero	119	7
Prowers	113	7
Denver	95	6
Costilla	94	6
Larimer	68	4
Alamosa	58	3
Total	1,698	100

Table XII. Home-Base State.

Home-Base State	#	%
Texas	1,130	46
Colorado	504	21
New Mexico	141	6
Arizona	138	6
Other	541	22
Total	2,454	100

Table XIII. Attitudes Toward Farmwork: Interviewees' Desire to Remain in Migrant Stream.

Interviewees' Desire to Remain in Migrant Stream	#	%
Yes	1,130	51
No	1,095	49
No Choice	0	0
Total	2,225	100

Table XIV. Attitudes Toward Farmwork: Interviewees' Desire to Remain in Farmwork, but Settled Out.

Interviewees' Desire to Remain in Farmwork, but Settled Out	#	%
Yes	1,355	60
No	912	40
No Choice	0	0
Total	2,267	100

Table XV. Farmworker Needs: Immediate Needs.

Child Care

Rank	#	%
1		
2		
3		
Total		

Health

Rank	#	%
1	51	10
2	155	29
3	330	61
Total	536	100

Education

Rank	#	%
1	151	19
2	342	43
3	296	38
Total	789	100

Housing

Rank	#	%
1	68	10
2	309	45
3	311	45
Total	688	100

Employment

Rank	#	%
1	130	55
2	73	31
3	35	15
Total	238	100

Tr[illegible]ng

Rank	#	%
1	24	24
2	40	40
3	35	35
Total	99	100

Food

Rank	#	%
1	1,118	78
2	253	18
3	54	4
Total	1,425	100

Transportation

Rank	#	%
1		
2		
3		
Total		

93

Table XVI. Farmworker Needs: Long-Term Needs.

Child Care			Health		
Rank	#	%	Rank	#	%
1	128	29	1		
2	153	35	2		
3	158	36	3		
Total	439	100	Total		

Education			Housing		
Rank	#	%	Rank	#	%
1	59	17	1	108	14
2	135	39	2	215	27
3	151	44	3	478	59
Total	356	100	Total	801	100

Employment			Training		
Rank	#	%	Rank	#	%
1	856	58	1	55	18
2	417	28	2	148	47
3	198	14	3	107	35
Total	1,471	100	Total	310	100

Food			Transportation		
Rank	#	%	Rank	#	%
1	911	54	1	69	17
2	665	39	2	117	28
3	110	7	3	228	55
Total	1,686	100	Total	414	100

Summary

The Colorado Migrant Council reported serving 2,181 farmworker client families. Approximately 29 percent were seasonal, and about 89 percent were of Spanish ancestry. Mean number of dependents per family was 3.7 individuals. Mean age of male heads of household was 35 years, with 32 for females. Mean educational level for male heads of household was 7.2 years, with 6.8 years for females. Total family yearly income averaged $2,957, with 23 percent being obtained from non-agricultural work. Forty-six percent were home-based in Texas. Food was most frequently mentioned as the most immediate short- and long-term need.

NOTE: 312 intakes were submitted after this analysis was completed.

COLORADO SAMPLE
IN-SEASON FARM LABOR REPORT
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR:
EMPLOYMENT & TRAINING ADMINISTRATION

AREA	CROP ACTIVITY	ALL SEASONAL HIRED WORKERS	WAGES
Western Slope	Peaches	215	$3.10/hr.
	Cherries	140	$3.10-$3.50/hr.
	Irrigation/Other Vegetables Tractor Operation	345	$3.10-#.75/hr.
San Luis Valley	Lettuce	550	75¢/carton
	Spinach	180	$3.10/hr.
	Irrigation/Other Vegetables Tractor Operation	330	$3.10/hr. (average)
Arkansas Valley	Hay	162	$3.10-$3.25/hr.
	Pickles	128	$3.10/hr.
	Pickles PreHarvest	120	$3.10/hr.
	Irrigation/Other Vegetables/General Farm or Ranch Work	480	$3.10/hr. (average)
Northern Area	Pickles	1,370	$2.50/100 lbs.
	Onion (Dry)	250	30¢-35¢/½ sack
	Potato	200	$3.25-$3.50/hr.
	Beans (Dry)	202	20¢-$35./acre
	Corn (Sweet)	182	$3.10/hr.
	Other Vegetables Harvest & Pre-Harvest	1,448	$3.10/hr.
	TOTAL	6,302	

Photo by: Winchester Virginia Star

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SAMPLE: FLORIDA

Table I. Farmworker Status. Male and Female Head of Household.

	Male Head of Household		Female Head of Household	
	#	%	#	%
Migrant	246	37	112	28
Seasonal	414	63	292	72
Total	600	100	404	100

Table II. Ethnic Status. Male and Female Head of Household.

	Male Head of Household		Female Head of Household	
	#	%	#	%
Anglo	21	3	11	3
Black	184	24	179	44
Native American	1	1	1	1
Other	2	1	4	1
Spanish	555	73	214	52
Total	663	100*	409	100*

*Totals less than, or in excess of, due to rounding.

Table III. Ethnic Status of Spanish American Interviewees.

	Interviewee	
	#	%
Mexican	64	25
Chicano	4	1
Mexican American	386	5
Puerto Rican	104	16
Cuban Rican	7	1
Other	4	1
Total	669	100

Table IV. Number of Dependents per Household.

Number of Dependents	Number of Households	
	#	%
0	143	13
1	251	22
2	149	13
3	172	15
4	165	15
5	96	9
6	70	6
7	41	4
8	21	2
9	12	1
10	5	Less than 1%
10+	4	Less than 1%
Total	1,129	100*

Mean = 4.08
Mode = 1
Range = 0-13

Table V. Age. Male and Female Head of Household.

	Male Head of Household		Female Head of Household	
	#	%	#	%
-20	59	8	15	7
21-30	312	41	57	26
31-40	194	26	43	20
41-50	148	19	41	19
51+	41	5	61	28
Total	754	100	217	100
	Mean = 32.2		Mean = 28.3	
	Mode = 27		Mode = 24	
	Range = 16-77		Range = 17-87	

Table VI. Education. Male and Female Head of Household.

	Male Head of Household		Female Head of Household	
	#	%	#	%
0	118	15	33	11
1-3	139	18	34	11
4-6	216	28	72	24
7-9	172	22	66	22
10-12	120	16	95	32
12+	6	1	1	Less than 1%
Total	771	100*	301	100*
	Mean = 7.2		Mean = 6.8	
	Mode =		Mode =	
	Range = 0-12		Range = 0-12	

Table VII. Method by Which Interviewee Obtained Present Job.

	Interviewee	
	#	%
E.S./Government	10	1
Crew Chief	13	1
Friend	170	16
Self	1,879	82
Family	0	0
Total	1,087	100

Table VIII. Total Family Income.

	Total Family Income	
Income - $	#	%
0 - 999	86	8
1000 - 1999	771	16
2000 - 2999	225	21
3000 - 3999	182	17
4000 - 4999	139	13
5000 - 5999	128	12
6000 - 6999	64	6
7000 - 7999	32	3
8000 - 8999	21	2
9000 - 9999	8	1
10,000+	16	1
Total	1,072	100*

Mean = 3,546
Mode = -----
Range = -----

Table IX. Agricultural vs. Non-Agricultural Income.

Income	Agriculture		Non-Agriculture	
	#	%	#	%
0 - 999	160	15	1,941	88
1000 - 1999	171	16	36	3
2000 - 2999	203	19	47	4
3000 - 3999	139	13	15	2
4000 - 4999	107	10	10	1
5000 - 5999	193	18	6	1
6000 - 6999	43	4	7	1
7000 - 7999	21	2	2	1
8000 - 8999	15	1	3	1
9000 - 9999	10	1	2	1
10,000	9	1	3	1
Total	1,072	98*	1,072	100*
	Mean = 3,081		Mean = 398	
	Mode = 2,000		Mode = 0	
	Range = 0-12,800		Range = 0-10,670	

Table X. Language Skills - Male and Female Head of Household.

	Male Head of Household		Female Head of Household	
	#	%	#	%
Mostly Spanish	316	36	28	31
Spanish-English	346	39	34	38
Mostly English	225	25	28	31
Spanish-Indian	0	0	0	0
Mostly Indian	0	0	0	0
Indian-English	1	1	0	0
Span.-Ind.-Eng.	0	0	0	0
Total	888	100*	90	100

Table XI. County Where Farmworker is Located.

County	#	%
Dade	1,931	87
Hilsborough	138	13
Collier	3	Less than 1%
Total	1,072	100

Table XII. Home-Base State

Home-Base State	#	%
Florida	1,018	95
Texas	42	4
Mississippi	2	1 Less than 1%
South Carolina	9	1
Washington	1	1 Less than 1%
Total	1,072	100*

Table XIII. Attitudes Toward Farmwork: Interviewees' Desire to Remain in Migrant Stream.

Interviewees' Desire to Remain in Migrant Stream	#	%
Yes	252	26
No	703	74
No Choice		
Total	955	100

Table XIV. Attitudes Toward Farmwork: Interviewees' Desire to Remain in Farmwork, but Settled Out.

Interviewees' Desire to Remain in Farmwork, but Settled Out	#	%
Yes	387	33
No	794	67
No Choice		
Total	1,181	100

Table XV. Farmworker Needs: Immediate Needs.

Child Care

Rank	#	%
1	12	19
2	17	27
3	33	53
Total	62	100

Health

Rank	#	%
1		
2		
3		
Total		

Education

Rank	#	%
1	92	24
2	186	49
3	100	26
Total	378	100

Housing

Rank	#	%
1	125	[illegible]
2	126	31
3	147	37
Total	398	100

Employment

Rank	#	%
1	[illegible]	60
2	126	20
3	126	20
Total	626	100

Training

Rank	#	%
1	186	36
2	218	43
3	107	21
Total	511	100

Food

Rank	#	%
1	99	43
2	95	42
3	34	15
Total	228	100

Transportation

Rank	#	%
1	46	22
2	65	31
3	96	46
Total	207	100

Table XVI. Farmworker Needs: Long-Term Needs.

Child Care

Rank	#	%
1	35	32
2	39	35
3	37	33
Total	111	100

Health

Rank	#	%
1	42	22
2	81	42
3	68	36
Total	191	100

Education

Rank	#	%
1	173	58
2	94	32
3	31	10
Total	298	100

Housing

Rank	#	%
1	27	19
2	58	42
3	54	39
Total	139	100

Employment

Rank	#	%
1	28	37
2	6	8
3	42	55
Total	76	100

Training

Rank	#	%
1	59	42
2	55	39
3	27	19
Total	141	100

Food

Rank	#	%
1	43	37
2	47	40
3	27	23
Total	117	100

Transportation

Rank	#	%
1		
2		
3		
Total		

Summary

Approximately 1,072 families were served by Organized Migrants in Community Action. The majority were Spanish surnamed, and the average number of dependents per household was 4.1. Average age for male heads of household was 32, and for female heads, 26. Mean educational level was less than 8 years for both sexes. Less than one percent obtained their jobs through a crew chief. Mean family income was $3,546, with the vast majority of that income being derived from agricultural work. Thirty-six percent were monolingual in Spanish, as were 25 percent in English. The majority were seasonal. From one quarter to one third of all persons interviewed preferred to stay in farmwork, given a choice. Employment and job training were seen as the most important long-term needs, with education and food as the most important short-term needs.

NATIONAL SAMPLE OF FOOD COST

THE PRICE OF EATING: Cost of Food at Home For A Week

USDA News-Feature Service

Washington--The "thrifty" plan (least costly of the four plans) cost $52.50 for a week for a family of four with two elementary school children. The "liberal" plan--highest among the four--cost $101.10 for a week in May. Those figures compare with $51.20 and $99, respectively, in May.

The thrifty plan--used in setting the coupon allotment in the USDA food stamp program--is for families with little money for food. The other plans are for families with larger food budgets.

These plans may be used as guides for estimating food needs and costs for families of different sizes. They are used by teachers, home economists and others who help families plan nutritious and satisfying meals for the money they can spend.

The thrifty plan contains less milk,meat, vegetables and fruit but more legumes, cereal, flour and bread than the other plans. Families on a low-cost plan usually need to select the lower cost foods within food groups--for example, ground beef rather than steak and bread instead of fancy rolls.

JULY DATA ON COST OF FOOD AT HOME FOR ONE WEEK

FAMILIES

	Thrifty plan	Low-Cost plan	Moderate cost plan	Liberal plan
Young couple	30.80	39.90	50.00	59.90
Elderly couple	27.60	36.60	44.10	52.70
Family of 4 with preschool children	43.50	55.80	69.60	83.30
Family of 4 with elementary school children	52.50	67.40	84.50	101.10

Photo by: Bill Cronin, Geneseo Migrant Center

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SAMPLE: IDAHO

Table I. Farmworker Status. Male and Female Head of Household.

	Male Head of Household		Female Head of Household	
	#	%	#	%
Migrant	914	62	741	60
Seasonal	570	38	500	40
Total	1,484	100	1,241	100

Table II. Ethnic Status. Male and Female Head of Household.

	Male Head of Household		Female Head of Household	
	#	%	#	%
Anglo	146	80	92	77
Black	1	1	1	1
Native American	33	18	26	22
Other	2	1	--	
Spanish	--		--	
Total	182	100	119	100

Table III. Ethnic Status of Spanish American Interviewees.

	Interviewee	
	#	%
Mexican	835	34
Chicano	578	24
Mexican American	1,011	42
Puerto Rican	0	0
Cuban	0	0
Other	6	1
Total	2,430	100

Table IV. Number of Dependents per Household.

Number of Dependents	Number of Households	
	#	%
0	95	3
1	263	10
2	307	11
3	430	16
4	403	14
5	419	15
6	299	11
7	217	8
8	148	5
9	86	3
10	52	2
10+	47	2
Total	2,766	100

Mean = 4.4
Mode = 3
Range = 0-15

Table V. Age. Male and Female Head of Household.

	Male Head of Household		Female Head of Household	
	#	%	#	%
-20	80	7	9	8
21-30	340	31	42	38
31-40	253	23	24	21
41-50	164	15	21	19
51+	263	24	16	14
Total	1,100	100	112	100
	Mean = 37.2		Mean = 35.1	
	Mode = 20		Mode = 24	
	Range = 15-74		Range = 17-65	

Table VI. Education. Male and Female Head of Household.

	Male Head of Household		Female Head of Household	
	#	%	#	%
0	120	12	14	8
1-3	170	17	21	19
4-6	288	28	27	24
7-9	260	25	25	22
10-12	175	17	21	19
12+	14	1	4	4
Total	1,027	100	112	100
	Mean = 5.9		Mean = 6.1	
	Mode =		Mode =	
	Range = 0-18		Range = 0-15	

Table VII. Method by Which Interviewee Obtained Present Job.

	Interviewee	
	#	%
E.S./Government	5	1
Crew Chief	14	1
Friend	216	8
Self	2,392	91
Family	5	1
Total	2,632	100

Table VIII. Total Family Income.

	Total Family Income	
Income - $	#	%
0 - 999	171	6
1000 - 1999	386	14
2000 - 2999	643	23
3000 - 3999	591	21
4000 - 4999	414	15
5000 - 5999	275	10
6000 - 6999	129	5
7000 - 7999	69	3
8000 - 8999	42	2
9000 - 9999	17	1
10,000+	14	1
Total		

Mean = 3,602
Mode = 3,000
Range = 0-13,933

Table IX. Agricultural vs. Non-Agricultural Income.

Income	Agriculture		Non-Agriculture	
	#	%	#	%
0 - 999	268	10	2,161	78
1000 - 1999	675	24	437	16
2000 - 2999	710	26	123	4
3000 - 3999	495	18	27	1
4000 - 4999	283	10	4	1
5000 - 5999	142	5	3	1
6000 - 6999	94	3	2	1
7000 - 7999	50	2	1	1
8000 - 8999	23	1	1	1
9000 - 9999	15	1	0	0
10,000+	13	1	0	0
Total				
	Mean = 3,047		Mean = 562	
	Mode = 2,000		Mode = 0	
	Range = 0-		Range = 0-	

Table X. Language Skills - Male and Female Head of Household.

	Male Head of Household		Female Head of Household	
	#	%	#	%
Mostly Spanish	350	35	40	37
Spanish-English	539	54	52	48
Mostly English	109	10	12	11
Spanish-Indian	0	0	0	0
Mostly Indian	1	1	1	1
Indian-English	8	1	3	3
Span.-Ind.-Eng.	0	0	0	0
Total	1,007	100	108	100

Table XI. County Where Farmworker is Located.

County	#	%
Cassia	366	28
Clearwater	272	21
Payette	226	17
Twin Fall	225	17
Power	216	17
Total	1,305	100

Table XII. Home-Base State.

Home-Base State	#	%
Idaho	1,013	41
Texas	783	32
California	412	17
Arizona	173	7
Oregon	85	3
Total	2,466	100

Table XIII. Attitudes Toward Farmwork: Interviewees' Desire to Remain in Migrant Stream.

Interviewees' Desire to Remain in Migrant Stream	#	%
Yes	946	35
No	1,763	65
No Choice	0	0
Total	2,700	100

Table XIV. Attitudes Toward Farmwork: Interviewees' Desire to Remain in Farmwork, but Settled Out.

Interviewees' Desire to Remain in Farmwork, but Settled Out	#	%
Yes	1,241	45
No	1,498	55
No Choice	0	0
Total	2,739	100

Table XV. Farmworker Needs: Immediate Needs.

Child Care

Rank	#	%
1	19	6
2	79	25
3	214	67
Total	312	100

Health

Rank	#	%
1	44	9
2	129	26
3	324	65
Total	497	100

Education

Rank	#	%
1	143	19
2	225	30
3	384	51
Total	752	100

Housing

Rank	#	%
1	102	15
2	186	27
3	393	58
Total	681	100

Employment

Rank	#	%
1	1,042	46
2	892	40
3	314	14
Total	2,248	100

Training

Rank	#	%
1	158	18
2	362	41
3	365	41
Total	885	100

Food

Rank	#	%
1	1,088	61
2	560	31
3	131	7
Total	1,779	100

Transportation

Rank	#	%
1		
2		
3		
Total		

Table XVI. Farmworker Needs: Long-Term Needs.

Child Care

Rank	#	%
1	83	18
2	189	40
3	195	42
Total	467	100

Health

Rank	#	%
1	39	8
2	127	27
3	310	65
Total	477	100

Education

Rank	#	%
1		
2		
3		
Total		

Housing

Rank	#	%
1	52	10
2	205	40
3	259	50
Total	516	100

Employment

Rank	#	%
1		
2		
3		
Total		

Training

Rank	#	%
1	105	40
2	87	33
3	73	27
Total	265	100

Food

Rank	#	%
1		
2		
3		
Total		

Transportation

Rank	#	%
1		
2		
3		
Total		

Summary

Idaho Migrant Council served 2,766 farmworker client families. Thirty-nine percent were seasonals, and the majority were of Spanish ancestry. Mean number of dependents per family was 4.4 individuals. Mean male household head age was 37 years, and 35 years for females. Mean educational level for male household heads was 5.9 years, with 6.1 for females. Mean yearly total family income was $3,602, with 84 percent obtained from agricultural work. Forty-one percent were home-based in Idaho, and 32 percent in Texas. Thirty-five percent indicated a desire to remain in the migrant stream. Employment was the most frequently mentioned long-term need, and availability of food the most frequently mentioned short-term need.

NOTE: 64 intakes were submitted after this analysis was completed.

FARMWORKER ADVOCACY: HOUSING ISSUE

FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT: DOL Slates Hearings on "Fair Value" or "Reasonable Cost" of Farmworker Housing

In 1978 when the federal minimum wage was raised from $2.30 to $2.65 growers in the area of New York State served by Mid-Hudson Legal Services began charging workers for housing (at the rate of 25¢ for each hour worked). As a result of a petition filed by Mid-Hudson the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor began an investigation of the situation. Based on its investigation DOL concluded that it could not determine the value or cost of lodging provided farmworkers.

In order to make a final determination in this matter the Wage and Hour Division has set a hearing for September 8, 1980 in Goshen, New York. This is a formal hearing, pursuant to section 3 (m) of the Fair Labor Standards Act, to determine the "fair value" or "reasonable cost" of the lodging or other facilities furnished to farmworkers by seven New York growers. The announcement of the hearing, which was published in the Federal Register on July 25, 1980.

Mid-Hudson Legal Services is in the process of preparing testimony for the hearing and is anxious for suggestions and assistance from other migrant attorneys across the country. Of special interest to Mid-Hudson is whether growers charge farmworkers for housing in other parts or the country. In addition, Mid-Hudson is interested in presenting experts testimony and would like to receive suggestions as to who might testify in this capacity.

The results of this hearing may have national significance.

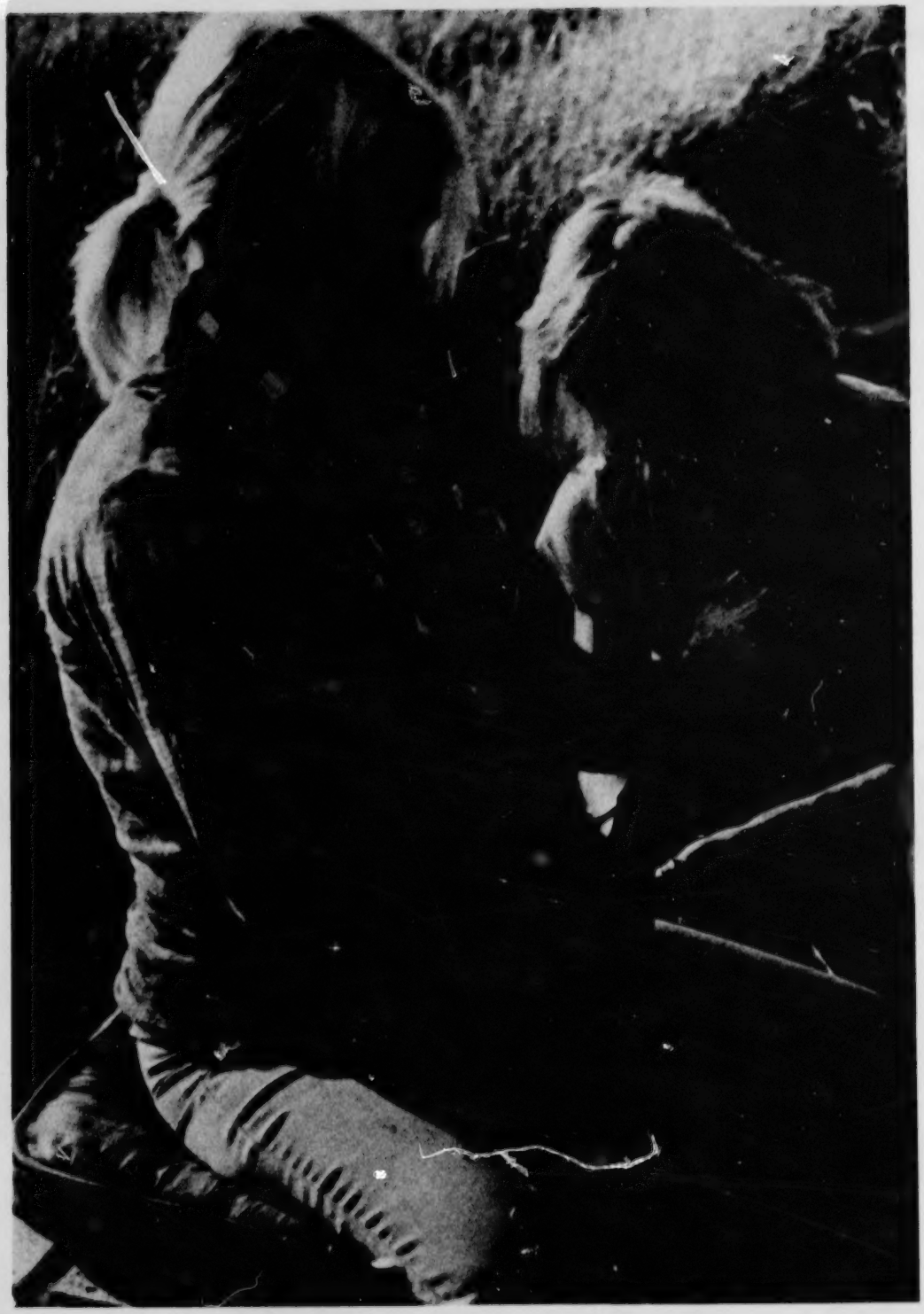

Photo by: D. Preuseh, Arizona

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SAMPLE: MASSACHUSETTS

Table I. Farmworker Status. Male and Female Head of Household.

	Male Head of Household		Female Head of Household	
	#	%	#	%
Migrant	182	35	2	4
Seasonal	332	65	45	96
Total	514	100	47	100

Table II. Ethnic Status. Male and Female Head of Household.

	Male Head of Household		Female Head of Household	
	#	%	#	%
Anglo	208	35	23	41
Black	45	7	4	7
Native American	4	Less than 1%	0	0
Other	36	6	3	5
Spanish	308	52	26	47
Total	588	100	56	100

Table III. Ethnic Status of Spanish American Interviewees.

	Interviewee	
	#	%
Mexican	0	0
Chicano	0	0
Mexican American	8	2
Puerto Rican	471	97
Cuban	4	1
Other	5	1
Total	488	100

Table IV. Number of Dependents per Household.

Number of Dependents	Number of Households	
	#	%
0	249	42
1	104	18
2	74	12
3	68	11
4	46	8
5	21	4
6	19	3
7	5	1
8	6	1
9	2	1
10	0	0
10+	0	0
Total	594	100

Mean = 1.46
Mode = 0
Range = 0-9

Table V. Age. Male and Female Head of Household.

	Male Head of Household		Female Head of Household	
	#	%	#	%
-20	46	10	6	12
21-30	203	42	14	27
31-40	110	23	13	25
41-50	106	22	11	21
51+	14	3	8	15
Total	479	100	52	100
	Mean = 25.46		Mean = 36.30	
	Mode = 21		Mode = 19	
	Range = 16-83		Range = 15-70	

Table VI. Education. Male and Female Head of Household.

	Male Head of Household		Female Head of Household	
	#	%	#	%
0	35	7	2	4
1-3	45	9	11	20
4-6	120	25	11	20
7-9	165	34	10	19
10-12	116	24	18	33
12+	8	2	2	4
Total	489	100	54	100
	Mean = 7.02		Mean = 6.37	
	Mode = 9		Mode = 12	
	Range = 1-16		Range = 0-14	

Table VII. Method by Which Interviewee Obtained Present Job.

	Interviewee	
	#	%
E.S./Government	5	1
Crew Chief	0	0
Friend	124	10
Self	1,101	89
Family	3	1
Total	1,233	100

Table VIII. Total Family Income.

	Total Family Income	
Income - $	#	%
0 - 999	88	15
1000 - 1999	127	21
2000 - 2999	184	31
3000 - 3999	83	14
4000 - 4999	43	7
5000 - 5999	30	5
6000 - 6999	24	4
7000 - 7999	10	2
8000 - 8999	4	1
9000 - 9999	2	1
10,000+	0	0
Total	595	100

Mean = 2,764
Mode = 1,500
Range = 0-9,580

Table IX. Agricultural vs. Non-Agricultural Income.

Income	Agriculture		Non-Agriculture	
	#	%	#	%
0 - 999	137	25	459	77
1000 - 1999	101	19	58	10
2000 - 2999	202	37	24	4
3000 - 3999	61	11	27	4
4000 - 4999	23	4	20	4
5000 - 5999	11	2	8	1
6000 - 6999	4	1	3	1
7000 - 7999	0	0	0	0
8000 - 8999	1	1	0	0
9000 - 9999	0	0	0	0
10,000	0	0	0	0
Total	540	100	599	100
	Mean = 2,048		Mean = 710	
	Mode = 0		Mode = 0	
	Range = 0-8,486		Range = 0-6,059	

Table X. Language Skills - Male and Female Head of Household.

	Male Head of Household		Female Head of Household	
	#	%	#	%
Mostly Spanish	9	2	1	2
Spanish-English	429	89	37	71
Mostly English	44	9	14	27
Spanish-Indian	0	0	0	0
Mostly Indian	0	0	0	0
Indian-English	0	0	0	0
Span.-Ind.-Eng.	0	0	0	0
Total	482	100	52	100

Table XI. County Where Farmworker is Located.

County	#	%
Hart, Conn.	238	43
Hampton, Ma.	215	39
Plymouth, R.I.	42	8
Other	60	11
Total	555	100

Table XII. Home-Base State

Home-Base State	#	%
Massachusetts	173	48
Puerto Rico	105	29
Connecticut	55	15
Other	30	8
Total	363	100

Table XIII. Attitudes Toward Farmwork: Interviewees' Desire to Remain in Migrant Stream.

Interviewees' Desire to Remain in Migrant Stream	#	%
Yes	77	17
No	379	82
No Choice		
Total	456	100

Table XIV. Attitudes Toward Farmwork: Interviewees' Desire to Remain in Farmwork, but Settled Out.

Interviewees' Desire to Remain in Farmwork, but Settled Out	#	%
Yes	292	54
No	251	46
No Choice		
Total	543	100

Table XV. Farmworker Needs: Immediate Needs.

Child Care

Rank	#	%
1	1	9
2	8	73
3	2	18
Total	11	100

Health

Rank	#	%
1	17	23
2	14	19
3	42	58
Total	73	100

Education

Rank	#	%
1	21	38
2	32	57
3	3	5
Total	56	100

Housing

Rank	#	%
1	14	33
2	17	42
3	12	28
Total	43	100

Employment

Rank	#	%
1	22	100
2	0	0
3	0	0
Total	22	100

Training

Rank	#	%
1	3	33
2	5	56
3	1	11
Total	9	100

Food

Rank	#	%
1	38	84
2	7	16
3	0	0
Total	45	100

Transportation

Rank	#	%
1		
2		
3		
Total		

Table XVI. Farmworker Needs: Long-Term Needs.

Child Care			Health		
Rank	#	%	Rank	#	%
1	1	11	1		
2	6	67	2		
3	2	22	3		
Total	9	100	Total		

Education			Housing		
Rank	#	%	Rank	#	%
1	48	37	1	3	4
2	64	49	2	6	9
3	19	15	3	59	87
Total	131	100	Total	68	100

Employment			Training		
Rank	#	%	Rank	#	%
1	293	100	1	15	17
2	0	0	2	60	70
3	0	0	3	11	13
Total	293	100	Total	86	100

Food			Transportation		
Rank	#	%	Rank	#	%
1	46	39	1	1	1
2	72	61	2	4	5
3	0	0	3	83	94
Total	118	100	Total	88	100

Summary

The New England Farmworker Council served approximately 644 farmworker client families. About 65 percent were seasonals, with 52 percent Spanish ancestry. Mean household size was 1.5, with the majority, 42 percent, existing in single family households. Mean age for male heads of household was 25 years, with 36 years for women. Mean educational level for male heads of household was 7 years, with 6 years for women. Mean yearly family income was $2,764, with nearly 75 percent earned in agricultural work. Forty-eight percent were home-based in Massachusetts, with 29 percent from Puerto Rico. The vast majority of families prefer not to remain in the migrant stream, and health care was the most mentioned perceived immediate need. Education was perceived as the most frequently mentioned long-term need.

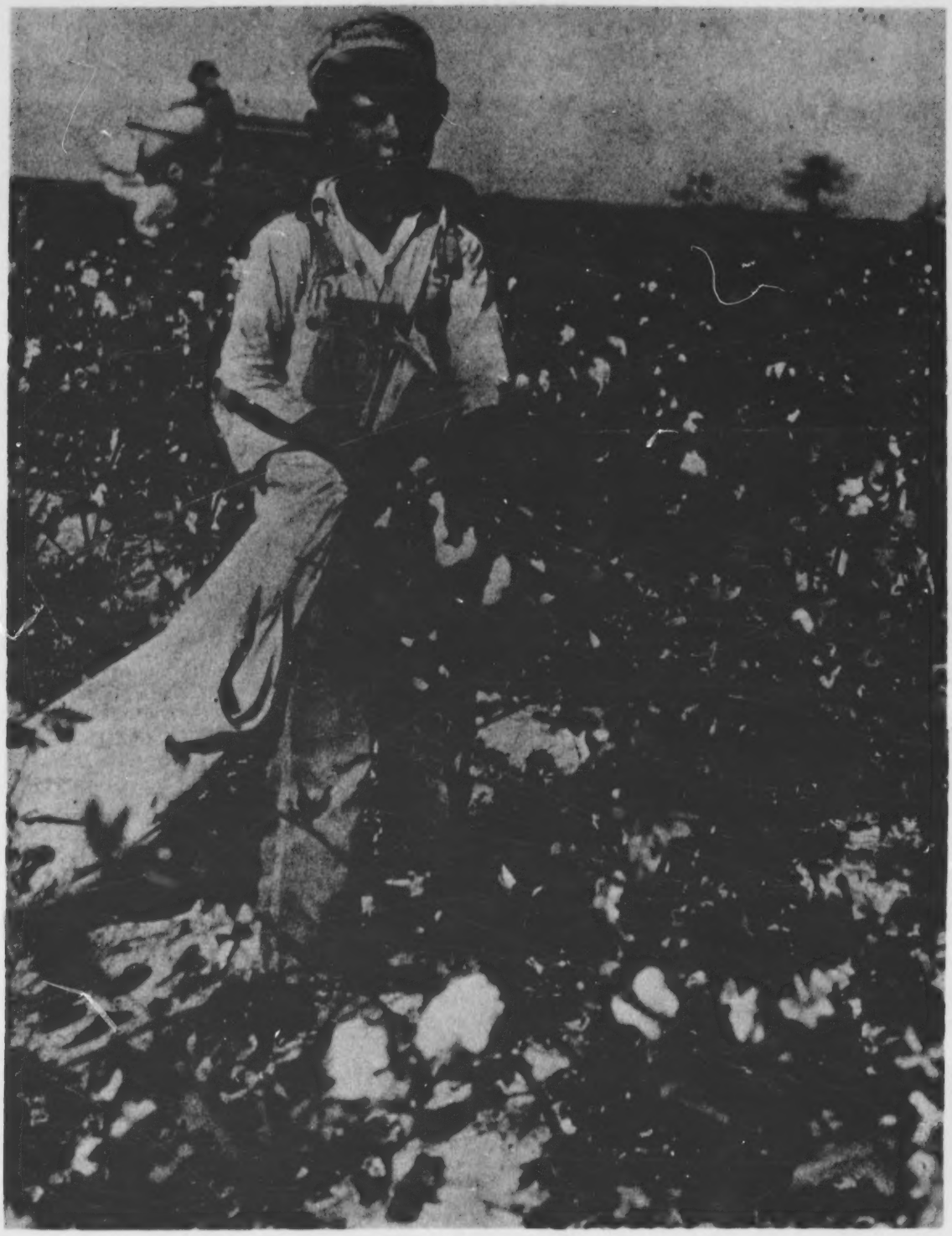
FIRST NATIONAL
FARMWORKER FOOD CONFERENCE
Victor, New York

Emergency Food Bank
By Susan Rojas

As much as 137 million tons of unable food is wasted annually in the United States, according to a government report: culls, mislabeled products, and other "distressed" but nutritionally sound food items which cannot be marketed profitably under the present distribution system. At the same time, there is a multitude of non-profit agencies such as day care centers,senior citizen meal programs, and half-way houses which have to stretch their budgets to the maximum to serve hungry people. Salvaging the wasted food and getting it to those who can use it: that's what the Colorado Food Clearinghouse is about.

Salvaging and distributing waste has expanded greatly, thanks to the passing of Senate Bill 68--the Good Faith Donor Bill on March 6, 1980. Under the provision of this law, the donation of items of food are exempt from civil and criminal liability. As states: No farmer or processor, distributor, wholesaler, or retailer of food who donates items of food to a nonprofit organization for use or distribution in providing assistance to needy or poor persons shall be liable for damages in any civil action or subject to prosecution in any criminal proceeding resulting from the nature, age, condition, or packaging of such donated foods. For the purposes of this section, "nonprofit organization" means any organization which is exempt from the income tax imposed under article 22 of title 39, C.R.S. 1973; except that the term does not include organizations which sell or offer to sell such donated items of food.

It should be noted that this bill will provide one ray of hope and much-needed help for the poor, elderly citizens of our rural society to combat the efforts of inflation.



Courtesy of AFL-CIO Library (Nat'l Child Labor Comm.)
8 yr. old child cotten picker, Oct. 1939; Jackson, Mississippi

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SAMPLE: MISSISSIPPI

Table I. Farmworker Status. Male and Female Head of Household.

	Male Head of Household		Female Head of Household	
	#	%	#	%
Migrant	23	7	12	2
Seasonal	328	93	469	98
Total	351	100	481	100

Table II. Ethnic Status. Male and Female Head of Household.

	Male Head of Household		Female Head of Household	
	#	%	#	%
Anglo	17	5	6	1
Black	329	92	471	96
Native American	6	2	5	1
Spanish	4	1	1	1
Total	356	100	483	100

Table III. Ethnic Status of Spanish American Interviewees.

	Interviewee	
	#	%
Mexican	6	40
Chicano	0	0
Mexican American	9	60
Puerto Rican	0	0
Cuban	0	0
Other	0	0
Total	15	100

Table IV. Number of Dependents per Household.

Number of Dependents	Number of Households	
	#	%
0	561	66
1	81	10
2	80	9
3	46	5
4	29	3
5	16	2
6	10	2
7	7	1
8	7	1
9	3	1
10	4	1
10+	4	1
Total	848	100

Mean = 1.01
Mode = 0
Range = 0-17

Table V. Age. Male and Female Head of Household.

	Male Head of Household		Female Head of Household	
	#	%	#	%
-20	14	3	21	7
21-30	92	20	82	27
31-40	81	18	67	22
41-50	106	23	83	27
51+	160	35	56	18
Total	453	100	309	100
	Mean = 44.2		Mean = 38.8	
	Mode = 42		Mode = 20	
	Range = 16-83		Range = 17-74	

Table VI. Education. Male and Female Head of Household.

	Male Head of Household		Female Head of Household	
	#	%	#	%
0	3		7	
1-3	48		10	
4-6	131		39	
7-9	152		112	
10-12	80		122	
12+	40		19	
Total	454		309	
	Mean = 7.0		Mean = 8.5	
	Mode = 6		Mode = 8	
	Range = 0-15		Range = 0-16	

Table VII. Method by Which Interviewee Obtained Present Job.

	Interviewee	
	#	%
E.S./Government	3	1
Crew Chief	0	0
Friend	27	2
Self	1,420	89
Family	138	9
Total	1,588	100

Table VIII. Total Family Income.

	Total Family Income	
Income - $	#	%
0 - 999	89	11
1000 - 1999	172	20
2000 - 2999	167	20
3000 - 3999	205	24
4000 - 4999	137	16
5000 - 5999	39	5
6000 - 6999	24	3
7000 - 7999	5	1
8000 - 8999	3	1
9000 - 9999	1	1
10,000+	1	1
Total	843	100

Mean = 2,986
Mode = 3,000
Range = 0-10,052

Table IX. Agricultural vs. Non-Agricultural Income.

Income	Agriculture		Non-Agriculture	
	#	%	#	%
0 - 999	282	33	610	72
1000 - 1999	140	17	109	13
2000 - 2999	153	18	78	9
3000 - 3999	151	18	36	4
4000 - 4999	85	10	7	1
5000 - 5999	22	3	2	1
6000 - 6999	9	1	1	1
7000 - 7999	2	1	0	0
8000 - 8999	2	1	1	1
9000 - 9999	2	1	0	0
10,000+	0	0	0	0
Total	848	100	844	100
	Mean = 2,251		Mean = 762	
	Mode = 24		Mode = 0	
	Range = 0-9,400		Range = 0-9,252	

Table X. Language Skills - Male and Female Head of Household.

	Male Head of Household		Female Head of Household	
	#	%	#	%
Mostly Spanish	2	1	0	0
Spanish-English	0	0	0	0
Mostly English	461	99	309	100
Spanish-Indian	0	0	0	0
Mostly Indian	0	0	0	0
Indian-English	0	0	0	0
Span.-Ind.-Eng.	0	0	0	0
Total	463	100	309	100

Table XI. County Where Farmworker is Located.

County	#	%
Coohoma	128	34
Panola	34	9
Tallahatchee	72	19
Washington	41	11
Yazoo	36	10
Tate	30	8
Sharkey	32	8
Total	378	100

Table XII. Home-Base State.

Home-Base State	#	%
Mississippi	811	97
Texas	12	1
Other	12	1
Total	835	100

Table XIII. Attitudes Toward Farmwork: Interviewees' Desire to Remain in Migrant Stream.

Interviewees' Desire to Remain in Migrant Stream	#	%
Yes	63	8
No	717	92
No Choice	0	0
Total	780	100

Tabls XIV. Attitudes Toward Farmwork: Interviewees' Desire to Remain in Farmwork, but Settled Out.

Interviewees' Desire to Remain in Farmwork, but Settled Out	#	%
Yes	81	10
No	750	90
No Choice	0	0
Total	831	100

Table XV. Farmworker Needs: Immediate Needs.

Child Care

Rank	#	%
1	5	4
2	82	59
3	53	38
Total	140	100

Health

Rank	#	%
1	1	1
2	5	4
3	107	95
Total	113	100

Education

Rank	#	%
1	35	16
2	135	61
3	52	23
Total	222	100

Housing

Rank	#	%
1	0	0
2	23	19
3	97	81
Total	120	100

Employment

Rank	#	%
1	65	100
2	0	0
3	0	0
Total	65	100

Training

Rank	#	%
1	48	39
2	66	54
3	8	7
Total	122	100

Food

Rank	#	%
1	187	88
2	26	12
3	0	0
Total	213	100

Transportation

Rank	#	%
1		
2		
3		
Total		

Table XVI. Farmworker Needs: Long-Term Needs.

Child Care

Rank	#	%
1	3	4
2	28	41
3	38	55
Total	69	100

Health

Rank	#	%
1		
2		
3		
Total		

Education

Rank	#	%
1	12	2
2	182	32
3	383	68
Total	567	100

Housing

Rank	#	%
1	1	1
2	6	6
3	99	93
Total	100	100

Employment

Rank	#	%
1	696	99
2	2	1
3	0	0
Total	698	100

Training

Rank	#	%
1	52	11
2	400	81
3	41	8
Total	493	100

Food

Rank	#	%
1	75	30
2	172	70
3	0	0
Total	247	100

Transportation

Rank	#	%
1	0	0
2	31	26
3	86	74
Total	117	100

Summary

Mississippi Delta Council for Farmworker Opportunities served approximately 848 farmworker client families. Substantial amounts of data are missing on nearly all variables. About 96 percent were seasonal farmworkers, with only 4 percent migrant. Ninety-five percent were Black. Average number of dependents per household of families served was 1.01. Mean age for male heads of household was 44 years, and nearly 39 years for female heads. Mean educational level for male heads of household was 7.0 years, and 8.5 for female heads. Mean total yearly family income was $2,986, with 25 percent being earned in non-agricultural work. Ninety-seven percent were home-based in Mississippi, with only 8 percent expressing a desire to remain in the migrant stream. Education was the most frequently expressed immediate need, while employment was the most frequently expressed long-term need.

NOTE: 4 intakes were submitted after this analysis was completed.

(AN EXCERPT)

THE KIDS SUFFER MOST

By Richard S. Johnson

Empire Magazine

The baby in the cab of the pick-up at the edge of the sugar-beet field near Peckham, Colorado, is 3-month-old Sabrina Dixie. She will be there 10 hours while a 14-year-old sister, Susan, and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Larry Saenz of Lamesa, Texas, thin beets.

No trees shade the truck, and at noon the temperature in the cab exceeds 100 degrees. Sabrina's brother, Gary Joe, 8, and her other sister, Tammy, 5, take turns tending her. But often she is left alone as they play with other children along a shallow irrigation ditch and on a farm truck's bed where, on a broken bottle, Tammy cuts her foot.

I saw these things and report them because I am told they are typical. Colorado's migrant farmworkers always endure hardships, and the youngest migrants suffer most. But this summer their difficulties may be unusually severe because depressed sugar prices and adverse weather conditions have limited crops, resulting in less work and an over supply of labor.

The annual number of migratory farmworkers in the United States and in Colorado isn't known.

Despite the conflicting estimates, it seems clear that thousands of migrant children in Colorado are "invisible", missing out on summer programs designed to further their development and well-being. Of those lucky enough to participate, visible within the system which is funded almost entirely by the federal government, a relative few are older than 13. In Migrant Education Program sessions, only 8 per cent of the students were in grades 7 and 8, and only 7 per cent in grades 9 through 12. The reason is that the older children - and not uncommonly some brothers and sisters under 13 - work in the fields. In "Child Labor in Agriculture - Summer 1970", the American Friends Service Committee in 1971 reported: "Whatever people say, children from the age of 6 work in the fields, harvesting the food we eat. And children from infancy are too often just there, in the fields, or sleeping in cars not too far away. The use of children as industrial laborers was outlawed under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938. Yet, in 1970, one-fourth of the farm wage workers in the United States are under 16 years of age.

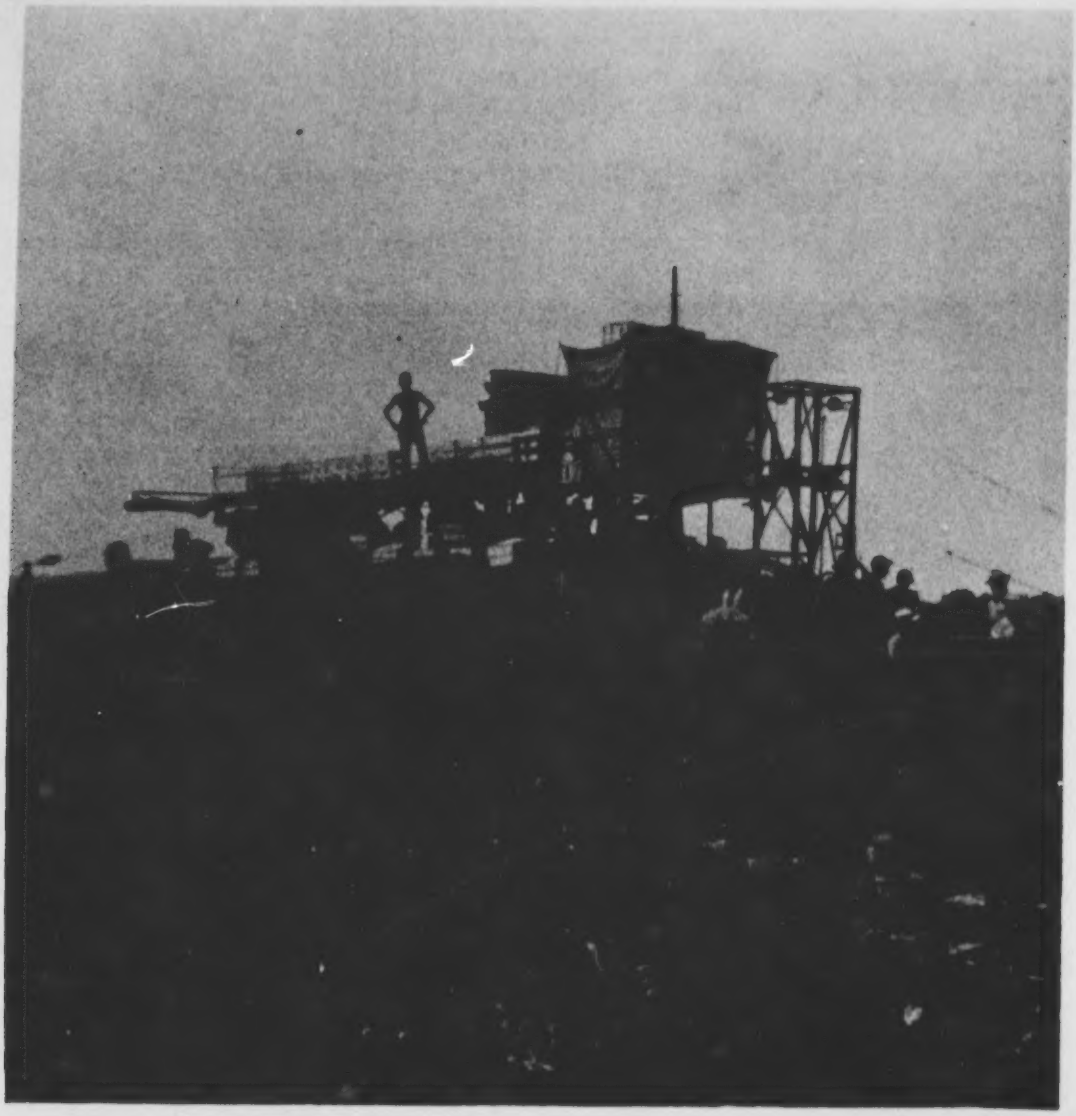

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Photo by: NY State Dept. of Labor, "Mule Train" harvasting celery
Orange County, NY

SAMPLE: NEW JERSEY

Table I. Farmworker Status. Male and Female Head of Household.

	Male Head of Household		Female Head of Household	
	#	%	#	%
Migrant	1,163	78	99	57
Seasonal	330	22	74	42
Total	1,493	100*	173	100*

Table II. Ethnic Status. Male and Female Head of Household.

	Male Head of Household		Female Head of Household	
	#	%	#	%
Anglo	92	6	24	14
Black	469	31	93	53
Native American	4	1	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0
Spanish	948	63	58	33
Total	1,513	100*	175	100*

Table III. Ethnic Status of Spanish American Interviewees.

	Interviewee	
	#	%
Mexican	61	6
Chicano	19	2
Mexican American	56	5
Puerto Rican	901	87
Cuban	1	1
Other	2	1
Total	1,040	100*

Table IV. Number of Dependents per Household.

Number of Dependents	Number of Households	
	#	%
0	744	43
1	282	16
2	181	10
3	180	10
4	132	8
5	99	6
6	58	3
7	31	2
8	21	1
9	9	1
10	1	1
10+	6	1
Total	1,744	100*

Mean = 1.74
Mode = 0
Range = 0-18

Table V. Age. Male and Female Head of Household.

	Male Head of Household		Female Head of Household	
	#	%	#	%
-20	94	11	10	12
21-30	358	40	33	41
31-40	194	22	13	16
41-50	135	15	13	16
51+	105	12	12	15
Total	886	100	81	100
	Mean = 33.6		Mean = 42.2	
	Mode = 24		Mode = 24	
	Range = 16-69		Range = 16-64	

Table VI. Education. Male and Female Head of Household.

	Male Head of Household		Female Head of Household	
	#	%	#	%
0	50	16	12	14
1-3	99	11	2	2
4-6	198	23	7	8
7-9	242	28	19	22
10-12	280	32	45	52
12+	7	1	2	2
Total	876	100	87	100
	Mean = 7.3		Mean = 8.3	
	Mode = 12		Mode = 12	
	Range = 0-16		Range = 0-16	

Table VII. Method by Which Interviewee Obtained Present Job.

	Interviewee	
	#	%
E.S./Government	2	1
Crew Chief	158	9
Friend	184	10
Self	1,439	80
Family	0	0
Total		

Table VIII. Total Family Income.

	Total Family Income	
Income - $	#	%
0 - 999	267	15
1000 - 1999	342	19
2000 - 2999	635	36
3000 - 3999	316	18
4000 - 4999	129	7
5000 - 5999	43	2
6000 - 6999	19	1
7000 - 7999	9	1
8000 - 8999	3	1
9000 - 9999	3	1
10,000+	3	1
Total	1,763	100

Mean = 2,543
Mode = 3,000
Range = 0-24,000

Table IX. Agricultural vs. Non-Agricultural Income.

Income	Agriculture		Non-Agriculture	
	#	%	#	%
0 - 999	320	18	1,662	95
1000 - 1999	373	21	50	3
2000 - 2999	620	35	16	1
3000 - 3999	277	16	9	1
4000 - 4999	106	6	8	1
5000 - 5999	36	2	0	0
6000 - 6999	15	1	3	1
7000 - 7999	5	1	1	1
8000 - 8999	3	1	0	0
9000 - 9999	1	1	0	0
10,000+	1	1	1	1
Total	1,757	100	1,750	100
	Mean = 2,372		Mean = 161	
	Mode = 2,500		Mode = 0	
	Range = 0-9,115		Range = 0-12,000	

Table X. Language Skills - Male and Female Head of Household.

	Male Head of Household		Female Head of Household	
	#	%	#	%
Mostly Spanish	551	61	24	28
Spanish-English	71	8	5	6
Mostly English	275	31	57	66
Spanish-Indian	0	0	0	0
Mostly Indian	0	0	0	0
Indian-English	0	0	0	0
Span.-Ind.-Eng.	0	0	0	0
Total	897	100	86	100

Table XI. County Where Farmworker is Located.

County	#	%
Adam, Pa.	260	30
Cumberland, Pa.	231	27
Franklin, Pa.	116	14
Glocester, N.J.	94	11
Lehigh, Pa.	82	10
Atlantic, N.J.	73	9
Total	856	100

Table XII. Home-Base State.

Home-Base State	#	%
Puerto Rico	511	29
Florida	440	25
Pennsylvania	190	11
New Jersey	103	6
Texas	31	2
New York	28	2
Other	447	26
Total	1,750	100

Table XIII. Attitudes Toward Farmwork: Interviewees' Desire to Remain in Migrant Stream.

Interviewees' Desire to Remain in Migrant Stream	#	%
Yes	710	45
No	871	55
No Choice	0	0
Total	1,581	100

Table XIV. Attitudes Toward Farmwork: Interviewees' Desire to Remain in Farmwork, but Settled Out.

Interviewees' Desire to Remain in Farmwork, but Settled Out.	#	%
Yes	888	55
No	724	45
No Choice	0	0
Total	1,612	100

Table XV. Farmworker Needs: Immediate Needs.

Child Care		
Rank	#	%
1	30	15
2	108	53
3	65	32
Total	203	100

Health		
Rank	#	%
1	19	11
2	37	21
3	119	68
Total	175	100

Education		
Rank	#	%
1	118	35
2	184	54
3	40	12
Total	342	100

Housing		
Rank	#	%
1	30	13
2	49	21
3	149	65
Total	228	100

Employment		
Rank	#	%
1	49	78
2	3	5
3	11	17
Total	63	100

Training		
Rank	#	%
1	19	33
2	30	53
3	8	14
Total	57	100

Food		
Rank	#	%
1	276	78
2	64	18
3	13	4
Total	353	100

Transportation		
Rank	#	%
1		
2		
3		
Total		

Table XVI. Farmworker Needs: Long-Term Needs.

Child Care			Health		
Rank	#	%	Rank	#	%
1	10	12	1		
2	36	42	2		
3	40	47	3		
Total	86	100	Total		

Education			Housing		
Rank	#	%	Rank	#	%
1	82	21	1		
2	137	36	2		
3	164	43	3		
Total	383	100	Total		

Employment			Training		
Rank	#	%	Rank	#	%
1	1,024	95	1		
2	31	3	2		
3	21	2	3		
Total	1,076	100	Total		

Food			Transportation		
Rank	#	%	Rank	#	%
1	267	28	1		
2	651	68	2		
3	37	4	3		
Total	955	100	Total		

Summary

New Jersey Farmworker Corporation served 1,744 farmworker client families. About 76 percent were migrants, with about 60 percent of Spanish ancestry. Mean household size was 1.7, with 43% existing in single family households. Mean age of male heads of household was 34 years, with 42 years for females. Mean educational attainment for male heads of household was 7 years, with 8 years for women. Mean yearly family income was $2,543, with 94 percent earned in agricultural work. Twenty-nine percent were home-based in Puerto Rico, and 25 percent in Florida. Fifty-five percent prefer not to remain in the migrant stream, and food was the most frequently mentioned immediate need. Employment was the most frequently mentioned long-term need.

NOTE: 85 intakes were submitted after this analysis was completed.

(AN EXCERPT)

FARM WORKERS RIGHTS

By Edward Tuddingham

What you have a right to know before you start work, your crew leader is required by the law to tell you the following things when he hires you. 1) Where you will work. 2) Exactly what kind of work you will do. 3) The wage rate you will be paid, either the exact piece rate or hourly rate. 4) How long you will be employed or how much work there is for you to do. 5) Exactly what deducations or charges the crew leader is going to make for transportation, etc. 6) Whether there is a strike against the farmers you are to work for.

Your crew leader must give you all the above information in writing and before you go to the field.

When you are paid, your crew leader must give you a written statement or receipt for your work. This receipt must show: 1) Your total wages. 2) All deductions made by the crew leader or farmer. 3) If you are paid by the hour, the number of hours you worked. 4) If you are paid by a piece rate, the rate and the number of rows or bags you completed. 5) The receipt must accurately state how many people worked to earn the pay check. If there is only one check for the entire family, the receipt must name each person and show the hours or pieces of each, whether they all have social security numbers or not.

How to protect yourself from being cheated is to keep accurate records. You should keep your own records of your wages and hours. Don't depend on the wage receipts from the farmer or crew leader; they are often wrong.

Ask what the wage is before you go to the field and get it in writing if you can.

Always know who your crew leader is, who the farmer is and whether the farmer has a field manager supervising work. Write this information down. It is important if you want to enforce your right to minimum wage.

(Appeared in El Cuhamil)

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Photo by: NY State Dept. of Labor, Hand harvasting beans

SAMPLE: NEW YORK

Table I. Farmworker Status. Male and Female Head of Household.

	Male Head of Household		Female Head of Household	
	#	%	#	%
Migrant	1,371	80	305	66
Seasonal	336	20	156	34
Total	1,707	100	461	100

Table II. Ethnic Status. Male and Female Head of Household.

	Male Head of Household		Female Head of Household	
	#	%	#	%
Anglo	237	14	72	15
Black	1,180	69	348	74
Native American	22	1	9	2
Other	29	2	5	1
Spanish	247	14	40	8
Total	1,715	100	474	100

Table III. Ethnic Status of Spanish American Interviewees.

	Interviewee	
	#	%
Mexican	41	11
Chicano	22	6
Mexican American	56	15
Puerto Rican	259	68
Cuban	1	1
Other	2	1
Total	381	100

Table IV. Number of Dependents per Household.

Number of Dependents	Number of Households	
	#	%
0	839	39
1	517	24
2	215	10
3	204	9
4	143	4
5	80	3
6	52	2
7	37	1
8	24	1
9	8	1
10	5	1
10+	7	1
Total	2,131	100

Mean = 1.63
Mode = 0
Range = 0-12

Table V. Age. Male and Female Head of Household.

	Male Head of Household		Female Head of Household	
	#	%	#	%
-20	58	11	15	21
21-30	206	40	28	40
31-40	126	24	10	14
41-50	82	16	11	16
51+	43	8	6	9
Total	515	100	70	100
	Mean = 32.4		Mean = 30.7	
	Mode = 19		Mode = 17	
	Range = 15-70		Range = 16-64	

Table VI. Education. Male and Female Head of Household.

	Male Head of Household		Female Head of Household	
	#	%	#	%
0	28	5	3	4
1-3	28	5	4	7
4-6	88	17	6	8
7-9	142	27	15	21
10-12	222	43	43	60
12+	11	2	1	1
Total	519	100	72	100
	Mean = 8.3		Mean = 8.8	
	Mode = 12		Mode = 10	
	Range = 0-16		Range = 0-13	

Table VII. Method by Which Interviewee Obtained Present Job.

	Interviewee	
	#	%
E.S./Government	0	0
Crew Chief	75	15
Friend	0	0
Self	370	75
Family	49	10
Total	494	100

Table VIII. Total Family Income.

	Total Family Income	
Income - $	#	%
0 - 999	502	23
1000 - 1999	524	24
2000 - 2999	550	26
3000 - 3999	363	17
4000 - 4999	120	6
5000 - 5999	56	3
6000 - 6999	25	1
7000 - 7999	9	1
8000 - 8999	3	1
9000+	5	1
Total	2,157	100

Mean = 2,183
Mode = 3,000
Range = 0-27,016

Table IX. Agricultural vs. Non-Agricultural Income.

Income	Agriculture		Non-Agriculture	
	#	%	#	%
0 - 999	563	28	2,102	94
1000 - 1999	342	17	97	4
2000 - 2999	608	30	25	1
3000 - 3999	318	15	1	1
4000 - 4999	95	4	0	0
5000 - 5999	48	2	2	1
6000 - 6999	17	1	1	1
7000 - 7999	13	1	1	1
8000 - 8999	1	1	0	0
9000 - 9999	1	1	0	0
10,000+	2	1	0	0
Total	2,008	100	2,229	100
	Mean = 2,204		Mean = 146	
	Mode = 3,000		Mode = 1,000	
	Range = 0-		Range = 0-7,800	

Table X. Language Skills - Male and Female Head of Household.

	Male Head of Household		Female Head of Household	
	#	%	#	%
Mostly Spanish	142	28	10	37
Spanish-English	23	4	3	11
Mostly English	349	68	14	52
Spanish-Indian	0	0	0	0
Mostly Indian	0	0	0	0
Indian-English	1	1	0	0
Span.-Ind.-Eng.	0	0	0	0
Total	515	100	27	100

Table XI. County Where Farmworker is Located.

County	#	%
Chautauqua	79	5
Suffolk	325	23
Niagara	367	27
Sullivan	122	8
Wilkenson	420	34
Total	1,363	100

Table XII. Home-Base State.

Home-Base State	#	%
Florida	1,149	63
New York	309	16
Texas	67	3
Georgia	31	1
North Carolina	1	1
Alabama	18	1
Puerto Rico	228	12
Total	1,823	100

Table XIII. Attitudes Toward Farmwork: Interviewees' Desire to Remain in Migrant Stream.

Interviewees' Desire to Remain in Migrant Stream	#	%
Yes	1,045	50
No	1,041	50
No Choice	0	0
Total	2,086	100

Table XIV. Attitudes Toward Farmwork: Interviewees' Desire to Remain in Farmwork, but Settled Out.

Interviewees' Desire to Remain in Farmwork, but Settled Out	#	%
Yes	1,216	55
No	959	45
No Choice	0	0
Total	2,175	100

Table XV. Farmworker Needs: Immediate Needs.

Child Care		
Rank	#	%
1	33	21
2	54	34
3	71	44
Total	158	100

Health		
Rank	#	%
1	20	24
2	20	24
3	45	53
Total	85	100

Education		
Rank	#	%
1	35	28
2	50	41
3	38	31
Total	123	100

Housing		
Rank	#	%
1	13	16
2	31	39
3	35	44
Total	79	100

Employment		
Rank	#	%
1	47	90
2	3	6
3	2	4
Total	52	100

Training		
Rank	#	%
1	13	23
2	32	57
3	11	20
Total	56	100

Food		
Rank	#	%
1	127	79
2	27	17
3	7	4
Total	161	100

Transportation		
Rank	#	%
1		
2		
3		
Total		

Table XVI. Farmworker Needs: Long-Term Needs.

Child Care

Rank	#	%
1	19	15
2	52	40
3	58	45
Total	129	100

Health

Rank	#	%
1		
2		
3		
Total		

Education

Rank	#	%
1	75	16
2	193	42
3	187	41
Total	455	100

Housing

Rank	#	%
1	45	12
2	110	29
3	220	59
Total	375	100

Employment

Rank	#	%
1	935	80
2	153	13
3	74	6
Total	1,162	100

Training

Rank	#	%
1	72	19
2	190	51
3	113	30
Total	375	100

Food

Rank	#	%
1	626	51
2	561	46
3	37	3
Total	1,224	100

Transportation

Rank	#	%
1	64	13
2	159	33
3	261	54
Total	484	100

Summary

Rural New York Farmworker Opportunities, Inc., served about 2,131 farmworker client families. Although substantial amounts of data are missing on most variables, about 37 percent were seasonal and 62 percent were migrant families. Approximately 71 percent were Black. Average number of dependents per family served was 1.6. Mean age for male heads of household was 32 years, and 31 years for females. Mean educational level for male household heads was 8 years, and nearly 9 for females. Mean yearly family income was only $2,183, with only 7 percent of that being earned in non-agricultural work. Sixty-three percent were home-based in Florida, with 16 percent in New York. Approximately 50 percent indicated a desire to remain in the migrant stream. Availability of food was the most frequently perceived immediate need; food was also the most frequently perceived long-term need.

NOTE: 127 intakes were submitted after this analysis was completed.

(EXCERPT)

FARMWORKERS vs. MACHINES:

THE BATTLE TO STAY EMPLOYED

By April Moore

Never in the history of the world have so many been fed by the labors of so few. And those few are getting fewer. Through a myriad of technological advances, vast numbers of acres are being farmed by a relatively small population of workers, a population that is shrinking with the introduction of each new machine that takes to the fields. Thus, as the mechanical harvester goes roaring down the columns of neatly tilled land, it leaves in its wake an ever-increasing number of men and women unemployed and destitute, often with little hope of finding work elsewhere. In addition, those who manage to find work operating the machines each day face health and safety risks. "You have to scream to be heard over the noise, and the dust mixed with defoliants blows directly into the workers' faces", said Albert Rojas, a member of the United Farm Workers (UFW) union in California.

Farmworkers have responded to the dwindling number of jobs and difficult working conditions by organizing to collectively pressure growers into providing higher wages, better housing, and improved working conditions.

Yet, shackled by shrinking profits and rising production costs, growers are finding it increasingly difficult to meet worker demands. Instead, growers have turned to mechanization as a means of cutting costs, reducing their dependence on costly human labor, and making it possible to harvest more acreage with fewer hands. Growers have come to see mechanization as nothing less than a means of staying in business, while the farmworkers view the same machines as a threat to life and limb. Thus, farmworkers and growers are locked in an intense battle of competing interests in which the farmworkers are taking heavy losses.

"The workers can't win," says Gilbert Padilla, secretary-treasurer of the UFW. "We fight hard to get a good contract, and then watch as the jobs are taken away from us by the machines."

Farmworkers in the U.S. today number about 2.5 million. However, this year, machines will pick more than 75 percent of all commercially grown vegetables in the U.S., a marked increase over the 58 percent of 12 years ago. In 1968, machines picked barely one percent of all fruit; today that figure had jumped to more than 20 percent. Mechanization is expected to eliminate as many as 128,000 jobs over the next seven years in California Institute for Rural Studies.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Photo by: Keith Donnemiller

SAMPLE: WASHINGTON

Table I. Farmworker Status. Male and Female Head of Household.

	Male Head of Household		Female Head of Household	
	#	%	#	%
Migrant	140	26	73	20
Seasonal	385	74	288	80
Total	525	100	361	100

Table II. Ethnic Status. Male and Female Head of Household.

	Male Head of Household		Female Head of Household	
	#	%	#	%
Anglo	43	8	25	6
Black	1	1	2	1
Native American	11	2	19	5
Other	4	1	2	1
Spanish	456	88	310	86
Missing data	10	2	3	1
Total	515	100	358	100

Table III. Ethnic Status of Spanish American Interviewees.

	Interviewee	
	#	%
Mexican	426	55
Chicano	186	24
Mexican American	168	21
Puerto Rican	2	0
Cuban	0	0
Other	0	0
Total	786	100

Table IV. Number of Dependents per Household.

Number of Dependents	Number of Households	
	#	%
0	215	25
1	118	14
2	108	12
3	134	16
4	94	10
5	78	8
6	39	4
7	20	2
8	11	1
9	7	1
10	17	2
10+	45	5
Total	886	100

Mean = 3.8
Mode = 0
Range =

Table V. Age. Male and Female Head of Household.

	Male Head of Household		Female Head of Household	
	#	%	#	%
-20	60	13	28	27
21-30	188	40	43	42
31-40	93	20	13	13
41-50	58	14	15	15
51+	64	14	4	4
Total	473	100	103	100
	Mean = 33.6		Mean = 28.6	
	Mode = 22		Mode = 18	
	Range = 14-76		Range = 15-55	

Table VI. Education. Male and Female Head of Household.

	Male Head of Household		Female Head of Household	
	#	%	#	%
0	51		0	0
1-3	50		9	9
4-6	85		6	6
7-9	98		17	18
10-12	164		55	58
12+	29		10	10
Total	477		97	100
	Mean = 7.4		Mean = 9.7	
	Mode = 12		Mode = 12	
	Range = 0-16		Range = 0-14	

Table VII. Method by Which Interviewee Obtained Present Job.

	Interviewee	
	#	%
E.S./Government	40	2
Crew Chief	1	1
Friend	17	1
Self	1,579	89
Family	126	7
Other	2	1
Total	1,765	100

Table VIII. Total Family Income.

	Total Family Income	
Income - $	#	%
0 - 500	35	4
501 - 1000	69	8
1001 - 1500	106	12
1501 - 2000	105	12
2001 - 2500	120	13
2501 - 3000	124	14
3001 - 3500	76	9
3501 - 4000	56	6
4001 - 4500	53	6
4500+	145	16
Total	889	100

Mean = 2,975
Mode = 2,000
Range =

Table IX. Agricultural vs. Non-Agricultural Income.

Income	Agriculture		Non-Agriculture	
	#	%	#	%
0 - 500	40	4	693	78
501 - 1000	104	12	85	10
1001 - 1500	123	14	41	5
1501 - 2000	132	15	30	3
2001 - 2500	107	12	19	2
2501 - 3000	139	16	16	2
3001 - 3500	60	7	4	1
3501 - 4000	58	6	5	1
4001 - 4500	36	4	2	1
4500+	92	10	3	1
Total	891	100	891	100
	Mean = 2,544		Mean = 388	
	Mode = 2,000 & 3,000		Mode = 0	
	Range = 0-10,000		Range = 0-9,000	

Table X. Language Skills - Male and Female Head of Household.

	Male Head of Household		Female Head of Household	
	#	%	#	%
Mostly Spanish	111	23	13	13
Spanish-English	322	68	65	63
Mostly English	41	9	25	24
Spanish-Indian	0	0	0	0
Mostly Indian	0	0	0	0
Indian-English	0	0	0	0
Span.-Ind.-Eng.	0	0	0	0
Total	474	100	103	100

Table XI. County Where Farmworker is Located.

County	#	%
Masson	243	28
Yakima	159	18
Grant	140	16
Franklin	85	10
Benton	52	6
Skagit	91	11
Whatcom	49	6
Walla	45	5
Total	864	100

Table XII. Home-Base State.

Home-Base State.	#	%
Washington	812	90
Texas	31	3
California	28	3
Oregon	6	1
Mexico	5	1
Colorado	4	1
Other	9	1
Total		100

Table XIII. Attitudes Toward Farmwork: Interviewees' Desire to Remain in Migrant Stream.

Interviewees' Desire to Remain in Migrant Stream	#	%
Yes	90	11
No	746	89
No Choice	0	0
Total	836	100

Table XIV. Attitudes Toward Farmwork: Interviewees' Desire to Remain in Farmwork, but Settled Out.

Interviewees' Desire to Remain in Farmwork, but Settled Out	#	%
Yes	126	14
No	748	86
No Choice	0	0
Total	874	100

Table XV. Farmworker Needs: Immediate Needs.

Child Care			Health		
Rank	#	%	Rank	#	%
1	65	32	1	23	14
2	98	49	2	50	30
3	39	19	3	93	56
Total	202	100	Total	166	100

Education			Housing		
Rank	#	%	Rank	#	%
1	110	36	1	24	9
2	104	33	2	68	44
3	98	31	3	74	47
Total	312	100	Total	156	100

Employment			Training		
Rank	#	%	Rank	#	%
1	26	46	1	23	24
2	13	23	2	46	49
3	17	30	3	25	26
Total	56	100	Total	94	100

Food			Transportation		
Rank	#	%	Rank	#	%
1	182	73	1		
2	48	19	2		
3	19	8	3		
Total	249	100	Total		

Table XVI. Farmworker Needs: Long-Term Needs.

Child Care

Rank	#	%
1	11	17
2	32	51
3	20	32
Total	63	100

Health

Rank	#	%
1		
2		
3		
Total		

Education

Rank	#	%
1	117	41
2	148	52
3	20	7
Total	285	100

Housing

Rank	#	%
1	33	17
2	65	33
3	97	50
Total	195	100

Employment

Rank	#	%
1	388	64
2	91	15
3	124	21
Total	603	100

Training

Rank	#	%
1	116	23
2	262	52
3	129	25
Total	507	100

Food

Rank	#	%
1	130	45
2	123	43
3	36	12
Total	289	100

Transportation

Rank	#	%
1	22	15
2	40	27
3	87	58
Total	149	100

Summary

Northwest Rural Opportunities served 886 farmworker client families. About 76 percent were seasonals with about 88 percent Spanish ancestry. Mean household size was 4.8, with 25% existing in single family households. Mean age of male heads of household was 34 years, with 28 years for women. Mean educational level for male heads of household was seven years, with nearly 10 years for women. Mean yearly family income was $2,975, with 87 percent earned in agriculture work. Ninety percent were home-based in Washington. The vast majority, nearly 90 percent, prefer not to remain in the migrant stream, and food was the most frequently mentioned perceived immediate need. Employment was the most frequently mentioned long-term need.

NOTE: 12 intakes were submitted after this analysis was completed.

EXHIBITS

I. Instrument

II. Intake Instructional Manual Samples

III. Memorandum of Understanding

IV. Data Entry Timetable and Flow

V. Disclaimer

VI. Privacy and Freedom of Information Statement

A

FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

1. NAME _____ 2. SS# _____
3. BIRTHDATE _____ 4. SEX: M ☐ F ☐ 5. CITIZEN: Yes ☐ No ☐ 6. HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD: Yes ☐ No ☐
7. IF YES, NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS _____ 8. IF NO, DEPENDENT OF _____

(List client's name and all family and household members starting with spouse and the oldest, going to the youngest.)

9. Name	10. Relation	11. Educ.	12. Work Status empl.	under	unemp.	13. Sex M	F	14. Language	15. Travel. with yes	no	16. Age

17. PRESENT ADDRESS _____ (STREET) (CITY) (STATE) (ZIP) (TELEPHONE)
18. HOMEBASE ADDRESS _____ (STREET) (CITY) (STATE) (ZIP) (TELEPHONE)
19. MONTH LEFT OR EXPECTS TO LEAVE HOMEBASE _____ 20. MONTH EXPECTS TO RETURN TO HOMEBASE _____
21. ETHNIC (Check one): BLACK ☐ NATIVE AMERICAN ☐ ANGLO ☐ SPANISH SPEAKING ☐ OTHER ☐
SPANISH SPEAKING: Mexican ☐ Chicano ☐ Mexican-American ☐ Puerto Rican ☐ Cuban ☐ Other (Specify) ☐

B

WORK INFORMATION

22. WORK HISTORY (12 of last 18 months beginning with most recent) Date Became Unemployed _____

Date Began	Date End	Job Title	How obtained	Where	Ttl. Inc. Earned	Wage/hour

23. HAVE YOU PREVIOUSLY BEEN ENROLLED IN A 303 PROGRAM? Yes ☐ No ☐
24. WHERE DO YOU EXPECT YOUR NEXT JOB? (State, County) _____
25. WORK CATEGORY: Migrant ☐ Seasonal ☐ 26. AT WHAT AGE DID YOU BEGIN FARM LABOR? _____
27. FARM FAMILY: Yes ☐ No ☐ 28. LIMITED ENGLISH SPEAKING ABILITY: Yes ☐ No ☐
29. VETERAN: Yes ☐ No ☐ Special ☐ Disabled ☐ Vietnam Era (34 or Under) ☐
30. FULL-TIME STUDENT: Yes ☐ No ☐ 31. OFFENDER: Yes ☐ No ☐ 32. HANDICAPPED: Yes ☐ No ☐

ECONOMIC INFORMATION

33. ESTIMATED ANNUAL FAMILY INCOME: a. Agric. $ _____ b. Non-Agric. $ _____ c. Total $ _____
34. ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED: Yes ☐ No ☐ 35. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION EXHAUSTEE: Yes ☐ No ☐
36. IS FAMILY RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE: Yes ☐ No ☐
37. IF YES, WHAT TYPE: AFDC ☐ SSI ☐ OTHER (Specify) ☐ _____
38. DEFINITION OF FARMWORKER: DOL ☐ CSA ☐ HEW ☐ AGRIC. ☐ OTHER (Specify) ☐ _____
39. ELIGIBLE: Yes ☐ No ☐

FARMWORKER SELF-ASSESSMENT

40. WHAT DO YOU LIKE MOST ABOUT FARMWORK? _____
41. WHAT DO YOU LIKE LEAST ABOUT FARMWORK? _____
42. DO YOU WANT TO CONTINUE WORK IN THE FIELDS? Yes ☐ No ☐ WHY: Pay ☐ Housing ☐ Travel ☐ Services ☐ Health ☐ Work Conditions (Specify) ☐ _____ Other (Specify) ☐ _____
43. DO YOU WANT TO CONTINUE WORKING FROM CROP TO CROP AND AREA TO AREA? Yes ☐ No ☐ WHY: Pay ☐ Housing ☐ Travel ☐ Services ☐ Health ☐ Work Conditions (Specify) ☐ _____ Other (Specify) ☐
44. WHAT ARE YOUR THREE MOST SERIOUS IMMEDIATE NEEDS? Employment ☐ Food ☐ Training ☐ Education ☐ Child Care ☐ Health ☐ Transportation ☐ Housing ☐ Other (Specify) ☐ _____
45. WHAT ARE YOUR CHILDREN'S THREE MOST SERIOUS NEEDS? Employment ☐ Food ☐ Training ☐ Education ☐ Child Care ☐ Housing ☐ Health ☐ Other (Specify) ☐ _____

Note: Other instruments varied slightly to accomodate each particular FSO's data needs.
Some intake were provided in Spanish.

SAMPLE

INSTRUCTIONS

SECTION A

FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

QUESTION # 1-8 (excluding #5)

These questions are designed to obtain basic information about the family. This section also provides identification information. What we have done is ask some questions that will enable us to identify who did the form and where it was done in case we have any particular questions about that form.

QUESTION # 9-16

These questions deal with the basic characteristics of the family and household as a unit.

The number of persons in the family determines the needed income. The age of the members will indicate potential income from those old enough to work as well al other unique needs such as day care for babies.

Educational levels may point out barriers that have yet to be overcome which may reduce income level or show language deficiencies which hinder effective employment. Included here are questions regarding traveling patterns which nay influence time and money needs imposed on the families as well as the time that they may devote to overcoming other barriers to economic stability.

INTERVIEWER:	Please print in the upper left hand corner of the form your name: that is the person who completed the intake form.
OFFICE:	Please print in the upper right hand corner of the form the name of the area office at which you work. (i.e. if you worked for the Campesinos Unidos at their Brawley office you would enter Brawley).
QUESTION # 17	PRESENT ADDRESS Ask the individual what his present address is. Be specific as possible. For our purposes, county and state are accurate enough, but your office will want much more specific information for reporting requirements, i.e., DOL regulations, state. Record the number, street address, city, county, state and zip code of the applicant's local residence.
QUESTION # 18	HOMEBASE ADDRESS Ask the individual what his homebase address is. Be specific as possible. For our purposes, county and state are accurate enough, but your office will want much more specific information for reporting requirements, i.e., DOL regulations, state. Record the number, street address, city, county, state and zip code of the applicant's local residence.

QUESTION # 19 & 20

What month did you leave or expect to leave your homebase and what month do you expect to return to homebase. Many individuals may immediately respond to these questions. If they don't know, it is up to you to seek out a response that will be meaningful. Follow-up questions like, when do normally leave and return, or when last year, and will it be approximately the same time this year. These questions may be helpful. The purpose is to better depict the travel patterns of farmworkers not only in terms of where they travel but also when and for how long. The month is dequate response.

QUESTION # 21

ETHNIC
Check the appropriate box to record a designation of the applicant's ethnic group. If the applicant is Eskimo, Aleut, Yaqui, Lombee, or a member of another such group which is considered to be "other" Native American, he/she should be recorded as an American Indian and it should be specified. e.g. Filipino, Chinese, etc. Spanish American must be recorded under the appropriate ethnic group category, as well as under Spanish American.

Check the appropriate box to record whether the applicant is a member of that group which includes Mexican, Mexican-

QUESTION # 21 (cont'd)

American, Chicano, Puerto Ricans, Cubans, and other Latin-Amecians as determined by interviewer observation or as if necessary.

SECTION B

WORK INFORMATION

QUESTION # 22-31

This section of question 22-31 will further depict the social-economic picture of the farmworker family. This section also provides the information needed to determine eligibility for Department of Labor 303 programs.

The person completing the form should realize that it is important to spell out an accurate work pattern in this section. The type of work performed may indicate the need for future training or delivery programs as well as a potential economic opportunities which may be designed for farmworkers seeking alternatives to agricultural work.

As in the first section there are items which may point out employment barriers which may be overcome by additional program resources found in other agencies such as veteran's programs.

QUESTION # 31

OFFENDER
Check 'yes", if a person who is or has been confined in any type of correctional institution,

QUESTION # 31 (cont'd)

or assigned to a community based facility, or who is or has been subject to any stage or the judicial, correctional, probationary process, where manpower training and services may be beneficial as determined by the Secretary of Labor, after consultation with judicial, correctional, probationary or other appropriate authorities; or (2) an adult or juvenile who is confined in any type of correctional institution and also includes any individual or juvenile assigend to community-based facility or subject to pretrial, probationary, or parole or probstionary process where manpower training may be beneficial, as determined by the Secretary, after consultation with judicial, correctional probationary, or other appropriate authorties.

QUESTION # 32

HANDICAP
Check "yes", if the applicant has a physical, mental or emotional impairment, or a chronoc condition, which could limit work activities or is a disabled veteran, otherwise check "no".

SECTION C

ECONOMIC INFROMATION

All the questions in this section except #36 are DOL reporting re-

quirements and therefore, DOL definition and explanations are henceforth provided.

QUESTION # 33

ESTIMATED ANNUAL INCOME
Record the sum of all wage or salary income entered by the applicant from agriculture, Record the amount of money received by the applicant or the family from all non-agriculture sources, except the specific exclusions indicated in Appendix A, for the 12 months prior to application. Include the sum of amounts reported separately for wage or salary income, self-employment income and other income as described in Appendix A, under the inclusions. Record the sum of the entries.

QUESTION # 34

ECONOMICALLY DISAVANTAGED
Check "yes", if the applicant is a person who is a member of a family which: (1) receives cash welfare payments or (2) has a total income for the 12 months prior to application, in relation to family size, that does not exceed the poverty level determined in accordance with criteria established by the Office of Management and and Budget; otherwise check "no".

QUESTION # 35

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION EXHAUSTED
Have you previously applied for Unemployment benefits, if "yes", have they been exhausted.

QUESTION # 36-37

IS FAMILY RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE
Check "AFDC" if the applicant or the applicant's family is receiving supplemental income or money payments pursuant to a State plan approved under the Social Security Act, Title IV, Aid to families with Dependent Children. Check "other" of the applicant or a member of the applicant's family is receiving supplemental income or money payments pursuant to a State plan approved under the Social Security Act, Title XVI. Supplemental Social Security Income for the Aged, Blind, and Disabled or pursuant to the Indo-China Refugee Act of 1975. Check "no" of no public assistance payment is received by the applicant or the applicant's family.

QUESTION # 38

DEFINITION
The purpose of this question is to know how you are defining farmworkers if you declare a client eligible for services under DOL definition. Check DOL, if HEW check HEW, etc.

QUESTION # 39

ELIGIBLE
If eligibility has been determined by question #38, then answer yes to question 39.

SECTION D

FARMWORKERS SELF ASSESSMENT

The last group of questions will probably be new to all of you. This section may present you with the most problems

FARMWORKER SELF ASSESSMENT (cont'd)
(cont'd)

if it is not completely clear to you what we are looking for and why. In general it was felt by representatives of your organization and all the other organizations partisipating in this project that these questions are basic questions that may provide the most important insight into farmworkers and that no one has even bothered to ask farmworkers this type of question in the past.

QUESTION # 40-41

WHAT DO YOU LIKE MOST ABOUT FARMWORK/WHAT DO YOU LIKE LEAST ABOUT FARMWORK

What do you like most and least about farmwork. All of us have feelings and ideas about this questions but no one has any solid data on these questions, hopefully we will be able to paint a more complete picture of farmworkers and their likes and dislikes through such information.

QUESTION # 42

DO YOU WANT TO CONTINUE WORK IN THE FIELDS

The purpose of this question is to determine if farmworkers want to continue farmwork. Everyone assumes farmworkers want out of what they are doing and most programs are oriented around this assumption, possibly many farmworkers want to continue what they are doing. We should possibly push for pro-

QUESTION # 42 (cont'd)

grams that will improve the plight of farmworkers without taking them out of farmwork. The why part of this question is to give a more complete picture why does he or she want to get out or stay in. Do not read the categories if the individual responds with one of the reasons printed check it, if not write in their response in the other category.

APPENDIX 3

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

This agreement is made this _____day of _____, 1977 by and between the Colorado Migrant Council (hereinafter designated as the "CMC") and _____(hereinafter designated as the "_____").

WITNESSETH

WHEREAS, CMC has received a grant from the Community Services Adminstration to process and analyze data on 100,000 migrant and seasonal farmworkers; and

WHEREAS, this is to be accomplished through the data on the intake eligibility forms of farmworker service organizations; and

WHEREAS, _____ is a farmworker service organization that meets CMC's qualifications for participation and desires to participate in the project; and

WHEREAS, to carry out this project the parties desire to establish a working relationship;

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the premises the parties hereto convenant and agree as follows:

1) The CMC will review applicable state and federal privacy protection statutes and provide sufficient privacy protection for each individual data record.

2) The CMC will provide enough standardized intake eligibility forms for a normal years operation for _____. If a standardized form cannot be used by _____, the CMC will provide supplemental forms to standardize the variables asked by _____. _____will change intake forms only after informing the CMC.

3) The CMC will return the original forms and or supplemental forms to _____with in 30 days of when the data is entered onto the computer.

4) The CMC will provide the appropriate _____ staff with the training and technical assistance necessary to participate in the project.

5) The CMC will provide the _____with the following reports if requested in writing; a) a standardized monthly report, b) and three (3) monthly special reports, and c) a copy of the final report will be provided to _____before February 28, 1979.

6) _____ agrees to meet the following conditions _____will send at their expense a copy of the intake eligibility form that they fill out on each client, to the CMC within 30 days of the date on which they were filled out.

7) _____agrees to fill in all the questions that appear on the form. N.A. will be written as a response for all non-applicable questions. If less than 90% of the questions are filled out, the CMC can discontinue processing _____data.

8) _____agrees to appoint a staff person to work with the CMC. This person's name is _____ _____.

9) The CMC and _____mutually agree to conduct monthly monitoring of this agreement to review the success of the CMC and _____in meeting the conditions contained herein. The CMC and _____ will identify the individuals to meet for monitoring purposes.

10) The CMC and _____agree and accept that this agreement will be terminated only after a thirty (30) day written notice has been given to the other party.

The term of this agreement shall be from _____ thru February 28, 1979.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties above named hereby placed their hands as of _____.

COLORADO MIGRANT COUNCIL

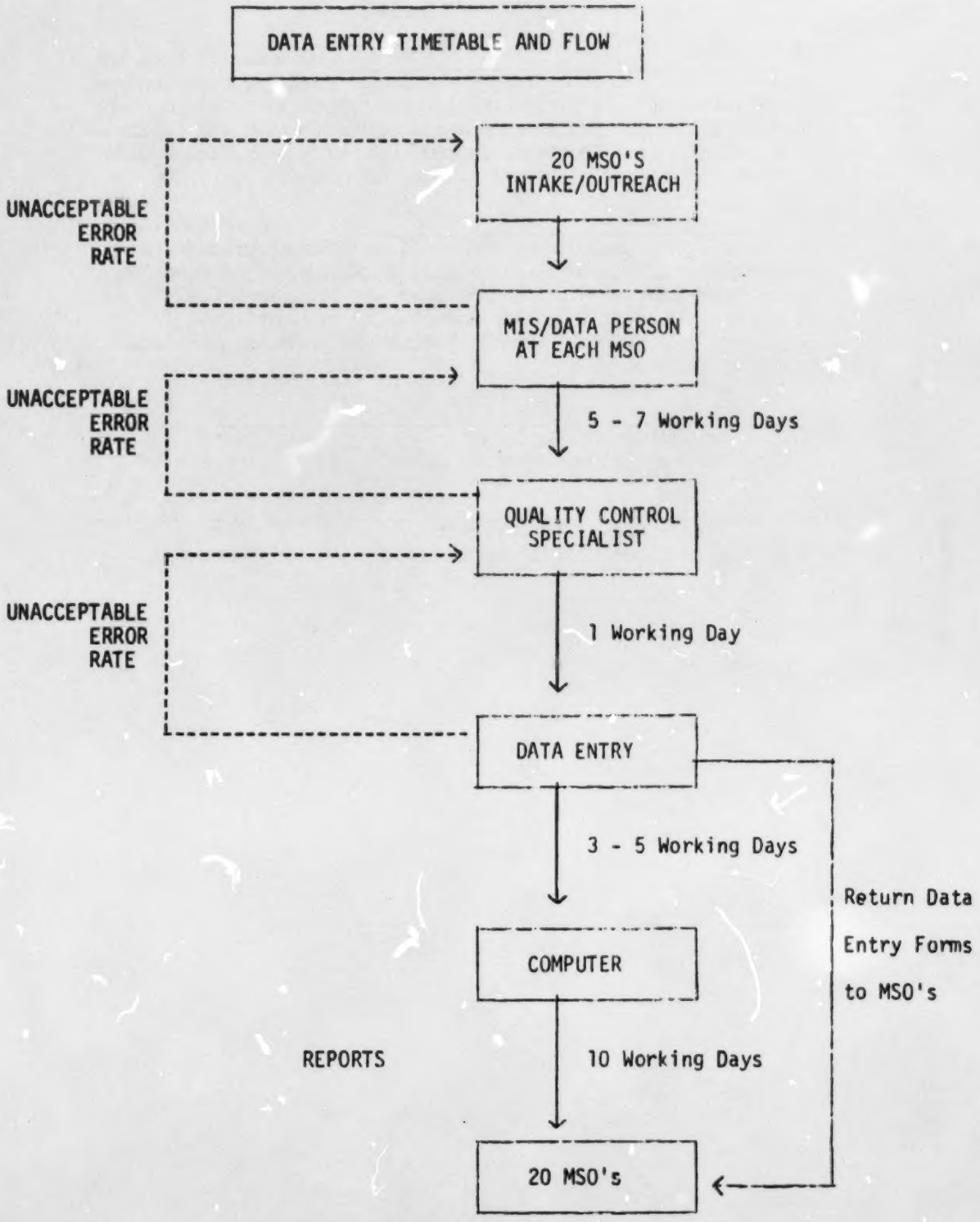
Executive Director

By_____

PARTICIPATING AGENCY

Executive Director

By_____


DATA ENTRY TIMETABLE AND FLOW
20 MSO'S INTAKE/OUTREACH
UNACCEPTABLE ERROR RATE
MIS/DATA PERSON AT EACH MSO
UNACCEPTABLE ERROR RATE
5 - 7 Working Days
QUALITY CONTROL SPECIALIST
UNACCEPTABLE ERROR RATE
1 Working Day
DATA ENTRY
3 - 5 Working Days
Return Data Entry Forms to MSO's
COMPUTER
REPORTS
10 Working Days
20 MSO's

DISCLAIMER

I,_____, understand that the information on this Intake Form will be used for the purposes of determining my eligibility for programs, and will be computerized for the purpose of gathering aggregate statistical information about Farmworkers and that such information will not be used for any purpose without my consent.

Yo,_____, entiendo que la información en esta forma será usada en forma agregada para preparar estadísticas del Concilio de Migrantes de Colorado y para determinar si yo califico para recibir servicios. Entiendo que no se usará mi nombre o no se usará esta información para otros propósitos sin mi permiso. Entiendo y doy mi permiso.

_____ _____
Signature of Applicant (Firma del aplicante) — Date (Fecha)

_____ _____
Signature of Interviewer (Firma del que hace la entrevista) — Date (Fecha)

APPENDIX 5

October 25,1977

Phil Skraba
Colorado Migrant Council
115 Main Street
La Salle,Colorado

Dear Phil,

I have reviewed state statutes of the following states regarding your request for information on Privacy Acts and Freedom of Information Acts which may affect the Colorado Migrant Council project.

California	Mississippi	
Colorado	New Jersey	
Connecticut	New York	
Florida	North Carolina	
Idaho	Rhode Island	
Maine	Texas	
Massachusetts	Vermont	Washington

I found no state statutes which in my opinion relate to your project or with which you must comply.

The state statutes in these areas vary in subject matter, comprehensiveness, complexity and clarity. For example, Connecticut has a fairly wide ranging Freedom of Information Statute in which the term "government agency" is rather specifically defined. On the other hand Idaho has what is apparently a Freedom of Information law which relates to "public writings" without giving any guidelines as to what a public writing is or to what sorts of agencies it refers. However, case law under the statute seems to indicate clearly that public writings are writings of various kinds of public agencies i.e. government agencies.

Only one of the states which I reviewed seems to have neither Freedom of Information Act or any kind of Privacy Act. That state is Mississippi.

Several of the states: California, Connecticut, Maine, North Carolina, Oklahoma and Washington, have laws on the books relating directly to data storage. California has this only in the form of an executive order signed by the government and that order relates only to agencies of executive department. The other laws are all limited to state agencies and in most cases to a central state data system.

I found limited reference to the private sector in any of the statutes relating in any way to privacy and freedom of Information. For example, Maine, has a law which requires

employers to open personnel files to present or past employees. This, as any reference to the private sector, is uncommon in this area.

There is at least one state that has a statute relating to privacy from the private sector. That state is Massachusetts. The Massachusetts statute gives an individual recourse for any "unreasonable substantial or serious interference with this privacy." The statutes do not say that it applies only to government interference with an individual's privacy. It plays equity jurisdiction over such actions in the Superior Court of Massachusetts.

Along that line, it is certainly possible for individual claims to arise on occasion on a case basis relating to violations of the right of privacy. It places equity jurisdiction over such actions in the Superior Court of Massachusetts. This right of privacy has been long recognized by American common law and cannot be determined other than on a case by case basis. The remedy of an individual whose right of privacy has been invaded is an action for damages with reference to whether or not your agency sources should put a disclaimer on any intake form which they use, on this sort of theory I would recommend the use of disclaimers.

In conclusion, I have found nc state statute which directly regulates your activities in this area. All of the state statutes regarding Freedom of Information, privacy and data storage relate directly to state government agencies, not to private organizations such as the Colorado Migrant Council or I presume such as any of the agencies from which you will be gathering information. Further, I found no hint of any extension of the regulations covering state agencies to other groups, agencies or corporations which contract with state agencies and their corporations. I hope that this is the information which you needed. If you need any clarifications or if I can be of any assistance, please advise.

Sincerely,

/s/ Michael R. Enwall

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THE FARMWORKER JOURNAL 1980

Volume 2, Number 5, 6

A Publication of

FARMWORKER DATA NETWORK

A Colorado Migrant Council Comp

FARMWORKER JOURNAL
FARMWORKER DATA NETWORK
7905 W. 44th
Wheat Ridge, Colorado 80033

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